

Defence cuts aim at £600m saving

Order for 33 Tornado jets is cancelled

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ORDERS for 33 Tornado aircraft have been cancelled, giving the first firm indication of the direction the government is taking in its review of Britain's defence needs after the upheaval in eastern Europe.

The move is aimed at helping to secure emergency savings of more than £600 million so the defence ministry can stay within its £21.2 billion budget for this year.

Higher-than-expected inflation of 8 per cent has caused the shortfall and the cancellation of 33 of the 41 Tornados the RAF had been promised was not directly related to the government's "options for change" review.

However, Tom King, the defence secretary, acknowledged in the Commons that the decision to trim the Tornado programme did reflect the "emerging picture" from the reappraisal of the country's military requirements for the decade ahead.

More cuts "at the margin" of the defence programme will be announced over the next few weeks, Mr King said. They are needed to adjust his department's spending to a cut of 3 per cent in real terms, which has stemmed from the Treasury's allowance of 5 per cent for inflation this year.

Mr King has already announced an emergency ban on new equipment orders pending an urgent examination of possible immediate savings. Last month, he said that he was seeking reductions of

£350 million, but yesterday he disclosed that the shortfall had grown to more than £600 million.

Mr King added that the measures he was taking, which had been largely decided, should enable the moratorium on new equipment contracts to be eased by the end of this month.

Mr King denied that the options for change review, which will lead to the circulation of an internal paper to Margaret Thatcher and ministerial colleagues by the end of next month, was being conducted without involving the three service chiefs.

He also denied there was a rift with Mr Clark, the minister for defence procurement who announced the cut in the Tornado order last night. Mr Clark has produced a report suggesting drastic cuts in Britain's forces and fundamental changes in the way they are deployed. Someone was trying to drive a wedge between them, but they were "singularly unwedged", Mr King told MPs.

Mr King also set out the areas for possible reductions being considered under the review. The most obvious scope for changes was in Europe, which had seen "quite remarkable changes" since the Commons last debated defence spending in October. Forces stationed in Germany could be cut depending on the outcome of arms control negotiations and agreed changes in Nato strategy.

"Obviously, this is one of the main areas we are looking at, covering not only our four divisions in BAOR (one an infantry division based in the UK), but also RAF Germany. This is not just a question of scale. If our stationed forces are smaller, then they will need mobility and flexibility and a balanced capability. But they would also not need so much fixed infrastructure — bases, depots and so on — on the present scale."

The review was examining the implications of the collapse of the Warsaw Pact for Britain's capacity to reinforce Nato's northern flank. It was also considering how to respond to the Soviet Union's decision to reduce the size of its navy, while modernizing at the same time.

Nato might come to rely more on sea- and air-borne reinforcements with smaller forces stationed in Europe on both sides and greater opportunity to exploit longer warn-

ing times. However, the core of Britain's defence needs would remain: an independent nuclear deterrent, a sub-strategic (tactical) nuclear capability, forces and equipment for the direct defence of the homeland, and forces capable of protecting British interests outside Nato such as the Falklands. Garrisons and reserves of rapid deployment forces were required.

Any changes "would not disrupt" the essential future of the nation's defences.

Mr King also made clear that in looking at options for change, he intended to ensure that service personnel remained well-motivated. That meant proper equipment and decent housing.

He said: "We are keeping in mind the importance of a sustainable balance between manpower and equipment expenditure, so that we have well-motivated people with the kit to match the task."

He also said he would inform service personnel, staff at the defence ministry and the defence industries of any proposals as soon as possible.

Martin O'Neill, Labour's defence spokesman, said that on Mr King's own admission the finances of his ministry were a "shambles", since it was not capable of entering into new defence commitments.

Mr O'Neill said the "excessive secrecy" of the defence ministry's review made debate on arms reduction difficult. He called on Mr King to say whether the white paper on defence restructuring would be published before or during the parliamentary recess.

Mr O'Neill said it would take a change of government before this country could contribute to the new Europe, because the Conservative government had not appreciated the scale of the change. He added: "We must guard against post-imperialist fantasies who would have us donning our pith helmet and charging out east again."

Mr Clark announced that the government would invite tenders for the EH101 Royal Navy helicopter next month. Next year, it would be awarding a prime contract to develop and build an initial batch of the anti-submarine aircraft powered by the Rolls-Royce Turbomeca RTM 322 engine.

Blow to factory, page 4
Parliament, page 7
Leading article, page 13

Police chief denies World Cup brutality

From JOHN GOODBODY IN CAGLIARI

EMILIO Pazzi, Sardinia's police commissioner, yesterday defended his officers over claims of brutality to innocent English football supporters, and Sepp Blatter, secretary general of Fifa, soccer's ruling body, said: "The police have done a sensational job."

Dr Pazzi said that most of the 7,000 English supporters behaved properly but about 500 people were trouble-makers. "Every time the police have acted it has been because a serious situation has occurred. It is not always possible to differentiate."

His words followed claims

by the Football Supporters Association that innocent people on a march were attacked by officers.

Fourteen English supporters were given suspended sentences yesterday and face expulsion from Italy for being involved in disturbances last week while another was given a suspended sentence for theft. Clive James from Cricke-wood, north London, was jailed for 22 months and fined £1,500 for trying to bring drugs into Italy. He was released, pending an appeal.

World Cup, pages 40 and 44



The Queen Mother and the Prince of Wales making their way to St George's Chapel, Windsor, yesterday for an installation ceremony of the Order of the Garter

More tax capping signalled

By ROBIN OAKLEY
POLITICAL EDITOR

MARGARET Thatcher yesterday signalled her readiness to see more councils capped over their community charges.

It also emerged last night that capping could be backed by new powers requiring councils which insist on breaching government-set spending limits to face local referendums. That was said to be a "live option" before the cabinet committee considering revisions of the poll tax.

The plan is understood to have the backing of the Treasury, which regards it as capable of reconciling the main principle of the charge, that of accountability, with Whitehall spending curbs.

It is admitted that there are practical problems associated with the proposal, which has been backed by Heseltine, a critic of the tax. The difficulties include the fear that setting such limits might encourage councils to spend more than they would have done otherwise; they could use the limit as a guide to how high they could take their spending without having to face the wrath of local electors. Mrs Thatcher made it

Continued on page 22, col 4

Dutch hold third IRA gang suspect

By JAMIE DETTMER

THE alleged third member of an IRA cell responsible for a string of bombings and shootings last year of British servicemen in West Germany was captured by Dutch police yesterday.

His arrest in the town of Chaam, close to the Belgian border, occurred only 20 minutes before a hunt was mounted for a fourth IRA suspect who fled in a car and later on foot from Dutch police after being asked to show identity papers.

Dutch police yesterday confirmed that the man they arrested in Chaam was the IRA suspect who escaped on Saturday from Belgian police after having been held at gunpoint by an elderly farmer. A police spokesman in Breda said the arrest took place after a dishevelled man wearing handcuffs was seen walking through the town.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA, denied that the man arrested yesterday was Michael Anthony Collins, the identity given him by a Belgian police official. But Sinn Fein did confirm that Donna Maguire, aged 23, and Gerard Harie, aged 31, were IRA members and had been arrested on Saturday by police in Belgium and Holland.

Miss Maguire and Mr Harie are wanted in West Germany

for questioning in connection with the murder of Corporal Steve Smith in Hanover last July 2, and the bombing of British Army barracks in Osnabrück on June 19.

The round-up of IRA suspects began on Saturday when a farmer and his son stumbled on Miss Maguire, Mr Harie and a third man during an apparent training session in woods near Belgium's border with The Netherlands at Meerle. Mr Voortman, the farmer, at first believed the three were poachers. He held Miss Maguire and one of the men at gunpoint until police arrived. The man escaped after having been handcuffed.

Mr Harie, who had not been in contact with the Belgian police but had been on the receiving end of a warning shot from Mr Voortman's son, was later arrested by Dutch police near Breda.

Dutch police mounted intensive searches at the weekend for the third man. Shortly before 11 am Dutch time yesterday he was spotted by people in Chaam and the police were alerted. He was arrested by three officers without putting up a struggle.

About 20 minutes after the

Continued on page 22, col 1

Criticism rejected, page 2
Leading article, page 13

Romanian MPs vote to quell protest as barricades go up

From CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

AMID warnings of a possible civil war, Romania's ruling National Salvation Front yesterday won a large majority in parliament for a motion calling on the security forces to break up a revived anti-government protest blocking all traffic in the commercial heart of the capital.

Government sources said the new sanction for force would be used only if all attempts to negotiate with the demonstrators failed. The vote was rushed through the second session of the newly elected parliament with only 72 of the 396 deputies voting against. It came hours after defiant protesters had erected makeshift barricades, ripped down last week, and draped them with a giant placard reading provocatively: "We are waiting for the tanks for the miners today."

As news of the controversial vote circulated, hundreds more demonstrators arrived to join the 1,500 already in place blocking the eight-lane boulevard and forcing traffic into side streets. The new arrivals marched through the city centre shouting "Jos Iliescu (Down with Iliescu)" and "Assassins", in reference to the recent assaults by mobs of pro-government miners.

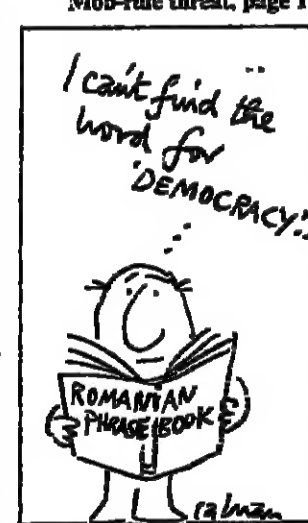
The decision presented President Iliescu with a potentially crucial test of the loyalty of the security forces and with the prospect of further violence. The last attempt to remove demonstrators from University Square prompted riotous retaliation by miners wielding clubs and metal staves, in a week that left six people dead and more than 400 injured.

Talk of possible civil conflict has been aggravated by recent evidence that the government can no longer count on the loyalty of sections of the security forces.

Shortly before yesterday's key parliamentary vote a large army lorry, full of young soldiers giving v-for-victory signs, was permitted to drive through the barricaded zone cut off to other vehicles. The smiling soldiers were given rousing applause by the demonstrators, who had previously been chanting rhythmic anti-government slogans.

Failure of the police to respond to the latest demonstrations had been compounded by extreme reluctance among army units to act against them. Informed diplomatic sources said that at one stage, during last week's rioting, front officials had admitted that only one army

Fear grips Romania, page 8
Mob-rule threat, page 12



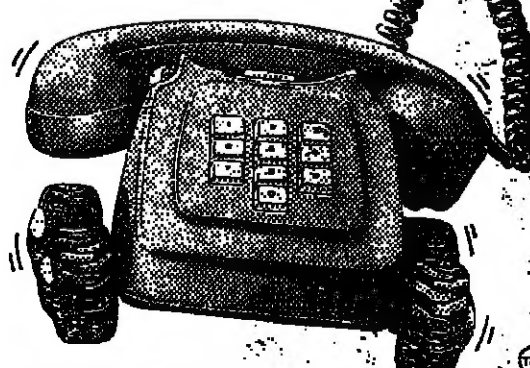
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Mr Heseltine: Remarks come at a sensitive time

Heseltine on the attack over environment

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY
ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Heseltine will take the government to task over two key areas of its environment policy, reform of the Nature Conservancy Council and the fight against global warming, when he addresses the Tory Reform Group in London this evening.

Mr Heseltine will call for the dismemberment of the conservancy council into English, Scottish and Welsh bodies, which is now being enacted, to be postponed until after publication in mid-September of the environment white paper. This will set out the government's environmental policy into the next century.

The former environment secretary will also call for the government to increase its efforts to control emissions of carbon dioxide, the gas blamed for

global warming. Although he will not directly attack the government's target date of 2005 for stabilisation of Britain's emissions of the gas, which has been criticised as too lax, he will suggest that the general programme of energy-efficiency measures implied by it is not enough.

He will ask the government to do better by setting standards high enough to force companies manufacturing appliances using large amounts of electricity to develop the technology necessary to make them more energy efficient.

On both his main points of criticism, Mr Heseltine's intervention will come at a sensitive moment in the environmental debate now in progress within the government over the content of the environment white paper. There are voices in Whitehall calling for precisely the postponement of the break-up of the

conservancy council which Mr Heseltine wants.

These voices argue that it makes no sense to alter the institutions responsible for developing wildlife and countryside policy only weeks before a strategic review of the future of the British countryside. The enabling legislation for the break-up of the conservancy council is contained in the Environmental Protection Bill which begins its committee stage in the House of Lords today.

With his comments on the government's global warming policy Mr Heseltine will touch another nerve, since Mr Chris Patten, the present environment secretary, originally pressed for Britain's carbon dioxide emissions to be stabilised by the year 2000 but was overruled in cabinet committee.

Letters, page 13

Saturday Review

"I was in love with a nun, as in love with her as I have been with any man, and I haven't been in love many times." Edna O'Brien talks about infatuation and Ireland in the first issue of the Saturday Review. The Times' new 64-page weekend supplement

INSIDE

Guerin to pay \$189m

The former deputy chairman of Ferranti International was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay \$189 million to the two Ferranti subsidiaries he allegedly defrauded. Judgment was awarded against James Guerin after he failed to comply with court disclosure orders asking him to give details of the whereabouts of \$450 million paid out by the Ferranti subsidiaries to five Panamanian companies. Page 23

Party victory

The official count after Bulgaria's parliamentary election yesterday confirmed victory for the former communist party. Page 8

Pay rise of 46%

Lord Rayner, the chairman of Marks & Spencer, received a 46 per cent pay rise last year, taking his salary from £424,401 to £619,961. Page 23

Weaker pound

The pound weakened as figures showed unit wage costs rising rapidly at 8.1 per cent and public borrowing running at £1.7 billion in May. Page 23

New engineers

A list of British Computer Society members newly-qualified as chartered engineers is published today. Page 29

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Spending curbs 'will raise rents by 25%'

By DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT curbs on local authority spending will lead to rises in council house rents of up to 25 per cent, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities said yesterday.

A survey of spending proposals in city areas from London to Liverpool found that rent rises this year would average 13 per cent, 2 per cent higher than suggested in environment department guidelines. Investment in housing by metropolitan authorities would fall by £640

million or 30 per cent this financial year and by a further £340 million next year. The association blamed the provisions of the Housing and Local Government Act which forbade councils from spending more than a quarter of capital receipts from council house sales on improvements, repairs or new houses.

A prohibition on the use of poll tax income to subsidise council house spending would lead to a fall of 15 per cent in the amount spent on repair and refurbishment of council houses and flats. The situation was worst in London where councils were being forced to go above the 20 per cent rent increase guidelines in order to keep up with repairs.

The document predicted that council rents would rise by £4.55 in greater London to an average of £29.31 a week. The smallest increase would be in Merseyside where rents would rise by an average of 75p a week to £20.85.

The survey concluded that more than half of metropolitan authorities would exceed government guidelines for rent increases this year although a quarter would be able to set increases below the rate predicted by Whitehall.

Two thirds of metropolitan authorities would spend more than the government allowance for repair and maintenance and overall spending on council house repairs would be 7 per cent above the figure set by ministers.

Sir Jack Layden, chairman of the association said that the gap between what local authorities were spending on all areas of their activities and the figures recommended by ministers was in danger of becoming "a Grand Canyon". Government claims of "overspending" were based on assessments of spending which wildly under-estimated the amounts that councils had to spend to keep pace with inflation.

Talks between local government leaders and ministers, scheduled for the next fortnight, are expected to centre on claims that the gap between official standard spending assessments and actual council spending could top £8 billion next year, placing many more councils at risk of charge capping.

Last night Chris Patten, the environment secretary, laid the formal parliamentary orders confirming "caps" on the community charge levied by Basildon, Bristol, and Doncaster councils. They were not in the group which contested the government's right to limit their poll tax levels.

The society said: "In the context of divorce or domestic violence when one partner is moving out you do not want to find you have to pay your partner's poll tax."

Divorcees liable for poll tax

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

COUPLES who fail to notify the local authority of the breakdown of their relationship will continue to be liable to pay the community charge for each other, the Law Society said.

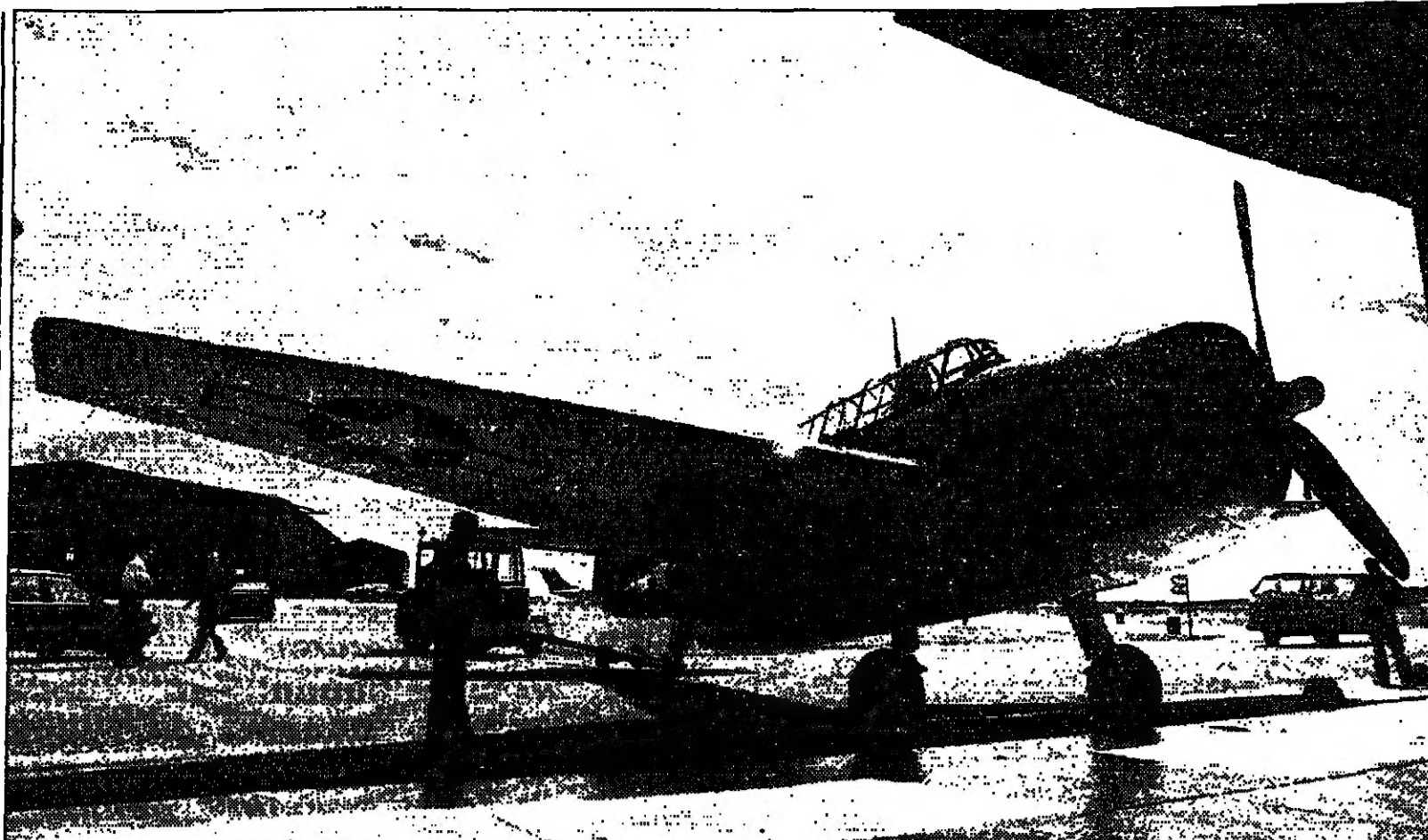
This potential liability for a partner's poll tax could be imposed on all married couples as well as couples living together as husband and wife, the society said. The liability arises under the personal community charge which is payable by everyone over 18, and also under the standard community charge, payable on second homes.

To prevent continuing liability for a partner's poll tax once a relationship has broken down, the society recommends a number of steps. First, either or both parties should write at once to the local council telling them the relationship has broken down and of any change in address.

Second, if either party moves to a different borough, the old and new boroughs should be told. Third, if a woman leaves home because of domestic violence, she should inform the council. If necessary, she can ask to be registered anonymously for the poll tax so her partner cannot discover where she is.

Finally, if a couple are divorcing, they should consult their solicitors about arrangements for paying poll tax. "In this way arrangements can be included in any order for financial provision on divorce."

The society said: "In the context of divorce or domestic violence when one partner is moving out you do not want to find you have to pay your partner's poll tax."



A Gramman Avenger torpedo bomber on the tarmac yesterday at Duxford airfield, Cambridgeshire, awaiting its unveiling by the former

Senator John Tower, of Texas. He is joint chairman of a \$6 million fund-raising campaign to build an American air museum on the site as

a tribute to US airmen who served from British bases in the second world war. The aircraft has been named after President Bush, who

flew a similar model as a US Navy pilot during the war, and has been repainted in the president's flying colours.

Irish reject criticism over release of Donna Maguire

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

THE Irish government yesterday rejected criticism of extradition procedure in the Republic after it emerged that Donna Maguire had been released in Dublin earlier this year, despite an extradition request by West Germany.

In a brief statement, the Attorney-general's office said that Ireland fully subscribed to the European convention on extradition and the European convention of the suppression of terrorism. Both were fully reflected in Irish extradition law.

The statement said that in the Maguire case all "appropriate procedures" had been followed. It added that since Miss Maguire was being held on criminal charges in Belgium it would be improper to comment further.

The Germans made what is believed to have been an informal request for Miss Maguire's extradition last September while she was in custody awaiting trial on charges related to possession of explosives. German police wanted to question her about

IRA attacks on British Army barracks at Osnabruck and the murder of Steven Smith, a corporal, in Hanover in July 1988.

Miss Maguire had been arrested the previous July in Rosslea, Co Wexford, after arriving on a ferry from Cherbourg. She was acquitted by a special court in Dublin in February after which her whereabouts were unknown until her arrest on Sunday.

Irish government sources have suggested that the Germans had not completed warrants in time to secure extradition. It was clear during her trial, at which a German police officer was present as an observer, that the Germans were very interested in questioning her.

Dublin lawyers speculated that the Germans may not have had enough evidence for a specific charge to be brought or may have been caught unaware by her acquittal. They also pointed out that once acquitted, there was no way in which the Irish authorities could keep Miss Maguire

in detention on the off-chance that the Germans might decide they wanted her.

Miss Maguire's mother spoke yesterday of her shock at hearing her 23-year-old daughter had been arrested again. Mrs Patricia Maguire said at her home in John Martin Gardens in Newry, Co Down that the family had been told nothing by the Belgian authorities about the arrest.

"I don't know what is happening, as far as I know, she had only been in Belgium for a few days," Mrs Maguire said. She would not comment on what her daughter might have been doing there.

Her father runs a steel fabrication business in the town, making railings and fences. Miss Maguire has a younger sister, and two brothers.

A friend said: "This has taken a lot of people by surprise. Her father is a respected businessman."

Leading article, page 13

Oxford graduate may lose PhD in cheating enquiry

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

AN OXFORD University graduate may lose his doctorate in one of the first cheating investigations in the university's 800-year history.

A university tribunal has found the student guilty of copying a thesis submitted by another student at a different university. The student's papers for his philosophy doctorate are now being examined by Congregation, the Oxford parliament.

University officials are investigating claims that a large proportion of the student's thesis, which is meant to produce original arguments to prove a theory, was identical or similar to another paper, parts of which were published in an academic periodical.

The student will have to answer claims that more than three-quarters of the first part of the thesis was the same or nearly the same as a previously published paper and that he gave no acknowledgement to this. The student

denied plagiarism, pointing out that in a monograph based on the thesis, he acknowledged that he had used three published articles.

The tribunal which has already investigated the case has found "without hesitation" that he was guilty "to a very considerable extent" and recommended he should lose his degree.

A university spokesman said: "This is a serious matter. It is the first time I can remember anything like this happening in the 800 years of the university's history."

The student will not be named until Congregation has decided whether he should lose the doctorate.

Top officer not told of jail riot warning

THE most senior uniformed officer in Strangeways prison on the day of the riot was not told of warnings that it was going to happen, the enquiry into the disturbance was told yesterday.

Alan Zegveldt, a principal officer, said he was told nothing of a written warning from an inmate that the riot would happen in the chapel, nor of two other warnings that had been given to prison officers. He said: "If all that information had been available to me at the time and it had been evaluated, then I would have asked to see the governor in charge to see what action we were going to take. I would have regarded it as a serious situation."

Lord Justice Woolf, leading the enquiry into the riot and other disturbances in jails in April, described the omission as an unfortunate breakdown in communication.

Mr Zegveldt said that on the Sunday of the riot he was in charge of C wing. He was also the most senior officer below governor rank in the jail. When he arrived on duty he was "pushed for time" after sleeping in, although not late. He would normally have arrived 15 to 30 minutes earlier than needed and would have looked at the log kept in the main centre of the prison.

When he called in the centre box no mention was made to him of the warnings. Mr Zegveldt said he called all officers from the jail's four wings to a briefing because he had sensed there was unrest the previous evening. Asked about the specific warnings of trouble, he said: "I knew nothing about that whatsoever."

He ordered one extra officer from each of the wings to be sent to the chapel service, but only because of the unrest the night before. He assumed this action led people to believe he knew of the warnings. Mr Zegveldt agreed that prisoners entering the chapel should have been searched, although this had never happened while he had been at the prison.

Andrew Collins, QC, for the prison department, said the information warning of a riot - entered in the prison log the night before - had made it appear that it was anonymous. In fact, it had come from a known inmate. Mr Zegveldt agreed it would have been usual for the fact that it had come from a known source to be entered in the log.

Mr Collins said: "That would be vital in assessing the reliability of the information. It appears, does it not, that the information was not sufficient to enable the proper precautions to be taken?" Mr Zegveldt said: "That is correct."

The enquiry continues today.

Sacked workers offered £100 less

A FACTORY workforce was dismissed and then offered the jobs back if it accepted a pay cut of £100 a week and compulsory overtime.

Management at Hayes Shell Cast foundry in Lye, West Midlands, said that the return to work offer had expired yesterday and 120 foundry workers had "sacked themselves" and were not eligible for redundancy payments. The firm, which makes parts for Massey Ferguson, tractor manufacturers, and Fiat, is advertising the jobs at the new rates of pay.

Mr John Walsh, a TGWU official, said the management had treated the workers with "utter contempt". He said that three years ago the workers had shown loyalty by accepting a 10 per cent pay cut.

Mr Walsh said that his members had been asked to take pay cuts of up to £100 a week, cuts in holiday pay worth up to £80 and to agree to overtime as a condition of employment. "The management has treated a loyal workforce disgracefully and now want to throw them on the jobs scrapheap," he said.

The workforce walked out after a ballot when the new terms were offered at the firm's annual pay and conditions review.

Paul Winters, managing director of the firm, said yesterday that the workforce's refusal to accept the new offer meant they had dismissed themselves.

"Our return to work offer expired today. Members of the TGWU who did not accept our offer by that time must now be considered properly dismissed and no longer eligible for employment by Hayes Shell Cast," he said.

He added that 50 new workers had been taken on in the past few weeks.

Changes in working conditions including proposed 10-minute cuts in tea breaks led 1,000 workers at Jacob's biscuit factory in Aintree, Liverpool to strike. A union official said he feared the changes would lead to job losses.

Letter cost up by 2p in September

THE price of first class and second class stamps is to rise by 2p from September 17, to 22p and 17p respectively, the Royal Mail said yesterday (Tim Jones writes).

The Royal Mail said the rises were in line with inflation and needed to pay for cost increases, to finance record investment and to improve reliability to customers.

The announcement of the increases coincides with the results of an independent survey, commissioned by the Royal Mail, which showed that it came first in Europe in terms of letter reliability.

The study, carried out in March by Research International of London, found that four first-class letters in five were delivered on the day after posting.

Racist charge

Birmingham city council was accused at an industrial tribunal yesterday of racially discriminating against an Asian applicant when it appointed a white teacher to a post at Springfield Road school, at which more than 90 per cent of pupils were of Asian origin. The hearing continues.

Crash cover-up

Andrew Johnson, aged 26, of Wigan, Greater Manchester, a police constable who admitted conspiring to pervert the course of justice by covering up his drink-driving crash, was yesterday sentenced at Liverpool Crown Court to nine months' imprisonment. He has resigned the force.

'Dismal' science

Science students in higher education are often forced to work in "dismal" laboratories with an unsatisfactory standard of teaching, according to a report from Her Majesty's Inspectorate published yesterday. Poor conditions led to high drop-out rates from science courses, it says.

Stunt damages

Rocky Taylor, aged 45, a stuntman from Cobham, Surrey, who suffered burns and fractures when a stunt went wrong during the filming of *Death Wish III*, was awarded £220,000 agreed damages against London Cannon Films in the High Court in London yesterday.

Wall inquest

The comedian Max Wall had a brain tumour that was gradually causing blindness, a Westminster inquest was told yesterday. He was probably unaware of the illness. A verdict of accidental death was recorded on Mr Wall, who died, aged 82, from head injuries suffered in a fall.

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The Guinness trial

Unkempt Saunders
'a suicide risk after
total breakdown'

By PAUL WILKINSON

ERNEST Saunders, the former Guinness chairman, was accused yesterday of putting his vanity before the truth, and of lying to save himself.

Mr Saunders had suffered a nervous breakdown "of tremendous proportions" so that his friends believed he was on the verge of suicide, counsel for one of his co-defendants said. He had spent three or four days under sedation in a London clinic and had then been treated for a breakdown in Switzerland, where he was unwashed, unshaven and unable to answer simple questions, Southwark Crown Court was told. "You have been wriggling on your self-inflicted hook ever since," Mr Michael Sherrard, QC, for Mr Gerald Ronson said.

Mr Sherrard opened the cross-examination of Mr Saunders with a warning that the witness should be "under no illusion" of what he would be claiming. "I shall be suggesting that you made share support agreements with Heron in good faith and quite honestly at the time they were made; that you did not at the time appreciate the full legal implications of these agreements; that you became alarmed at the end of 1986 when Department of Trade inspectors were appointed; that you were advised that the arrangements might be open to serious criticism; that you thought your position as a newly-recognised captain of industry was in danger and you could very suddenly become one of the mighty fallen."

"You began to believe, maybe rightly, that the Guinness family might desert you despite everything you had done for it. You put your vanity before the truth and



Michael Sherrard, left, accused Ernest Saunders of putting vanity before truth

Farmer bequeaths
pillows to prince

THE late Sir Joseph Nickerson, a multi-millionaire farmer, has ensured the Prince and Princess of Wales will sleep soundly for at least the next 30 years. In his £7,479,207 will, published today, Sir Joseph, who farmed 5,000 acres at Rothwell, Lincoln, directed his trustees to give eight pillows to the Prince on the occasion of his 10th, 20th, 30th and 40th wedding anniversaries.

The Prince, who married in July 1981, gets the first set next year. The pillows were to be made to the same specification as those Sir Joseph gave to the Prince as a wedding gift. The Prince also benefits from a £1,000 bequest to the Royal Agricultural Society of England to buy extra fittings for the president's washroom in the Royal pavilion at the society's showground at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire. The Queen was president last year and next year the Prince will have the title.

Sir Joseph died in his sleep in the United States in March, aged 75. He was a brilliant shot and achieved a world record of 2,119 wild English partridge in one day with five other guns. The Prince of Wales, Prince Philip, and

Latest wills, page 14

you began to tell lies as to your knowledge and participation in the agreements.

"You suffered an almost total physical and mental breakdown in 1987. You have been wriggling on your self-inflicted hook ever since, accusing all who pointed the finger of criticism at you of being liars and worse."

Mr Saunders replied: "I hear what you say, it does not surprise me. It is utterly untrue and I very much resent the implications that you have made. They are quite scurrilous and disgraceful."

Mr Saunders, Mr Ronson, the chairman of Heron International, the stockbroker Anthony Parnes and the financier Sir Jack Lyons deny 24 counts arising out of Guinness's takeover in 1986 of the Scottish drinks group Distillers. They all deny theft, false accounting and breaches of the companies act.

Mr Saunders agreed that he had been under tremendous pressure during the takeover and that he felt "pretty jaded". Mr Sherrard asked him: "By Christmas 1986, you learned that the arrangement you had made or confirmed with Gerald Ronson and the others was open to serious criticism, even though you and he had done it honestly at the time."

"I suggest that you, having endured this very difficult year in which you had reached the peaks of success and the depths of despair, could not cope with the truth and you went into a psychological nose-dive of disbelief, unable to believe that you might have been, however innocently, a party to dishonesty."

Mr Saunders replied: "You are making a very nice story here, which might suit your book or your client's, but it is not correct and I won't accept it. You can play the psychology as much as you like, but in terms of me going into some sort of nose-dive and being unable to tell the truth, it is utter nonsense. I didn't get involved or know anything about improper matters."

He said his concern was not for his own position, but for the company he had helped to rescue from "virtual bankruptcy" and for its staff and shareholders.

Mr Sherrard continued: "By the beginning of 1987 you were heading for a mental and physical breakdown of tremendous proportions. You truly believed there was a dishonest plot, to get rid of you."

Mr Saunders: "There was undoubtedly a move to get rid of me. I was also shocked by the DTI enquiry. It did not come as a pleasure in life. In terms of your medical diagnosis I think you are some degrees over the top."

Asked if he had felt deserted, Mr Saunders said he had been dismissed in the most callous way and Guinness had then begun a civil action against him freezing his bank account and assets. "It was the most vindictive act a company could do to a former chairman," he said.

Mr Sherrard said: "You saw yourself as alone and beleaguered. You were in such a condition that you had to be admitted to the Lister Clinic in Chelsea and be put under heavy sedation by the end of February 1987."

Mr Saunders: "I do not know what innuendo you are trying to put on that. The facts are that having stepped aside as chairman and having believed that a period of a few days in a health farm would do the trick, which it obviously didn't, I should spend three or four days at the Lister Clinic. It was so that I could be able to sleep undisturbed by the media."

He said that he had been admitted under an assumed name and that the press were besieging the family home at Penn in Buckinghamshire.

Mr Sherrard renewed his suggestion that Mr Saunders had suffered a breakdown while his wife Carol had received treatment at a Swiss clinic for a breakdown of her own. "Friends were concerned because you had ceased to take care of yourself," he said. "You refused to shave, you failed to keep yourself clean, you were unable to answer simple questions and they were so alarmed that they sent for medical help. By March 1987, we have the unhappy picture of you and your wife confined in the same clinic."

Mr Saunders replied: "I don't know where you get that picture from, but if it is in a doctor's report fair enough. I cannot say if I was wearing a tie or shaving; I felt bloody awful."

"Did you know you were regarded as a serious suicide risk at the time?" Mr Saunders: "I certainly cannot remember that. Suicide? I might have contemplated many things, but suicide, never, never, never. That never crossed my mind."

"Your inability to face the true music contributed to your downfall."

Mr Saunders: "No."

Mr Sherrard asked Mr Saunders if he could recall Mr Olivier Roux, Guinness's finance director, or Mr Roger Seelig, the former head of corporate finance at the merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, that he was the "godfather" of the Northing Hill Carnival and involved in fraud and corruption.

Mr Saunders replied, "No". The case continues today.



Tree-shirts: Caron Keating, the television presenter, sitting amid foliage at the conservatory in the Barbican, London, yesterday, to launch Oxfam's T-shirts being sold in a high street store to fund tree planting in Ethiopia

O'Connor
libel case
halted for
enquiries

By DAVID YOUNG

A LIBEL action brought by Tom O'Connor, the comedian, against Mirror Group Newspapers over allegations of his involvement with prostitutes was halted by a high court judge yesterday after the Director of Public Prosecutions asked police on Merseyside to carry out enquiries into new allegations.

Mr Justice Michael Davies postponed the action after a hearing in private. He said that a prosecution might take place. It is understood that allegations about interference with witnesses have been made to police.

The defended case was immediately moved into private session. The judge later gave a brief statement in open court saying that information had reached the court which he felt ought properly to be dealt with in chambers.

"Material has been placed before the Director of Public Prosecutions which has caused him immediately and urgently to initiate a police enquiry into allegations which have been made. It would not be in the interests of justice to go into any further detail."

"It is possible, no higher than that, that as a result of the enquiries a prosecution might take place. This court has decided the right course is for the trial to be postponed." The judge said that neither Mr O'Connor nor Mirror Group Newspapers had asked for the delay.

Mr O'Connor, aged 50, of South Ascot, Berkshire, has started his libel action against Mirror Group Newspapers over 14 articles during October and November 1988 in *The People*, the *Sunday Mirror* and the *Daily Mirror*.

● Alex Pascall, the broadcaster and musician, won "substantial" libel damages in the high court yesterday against *The Voice*, a weekly newspaper, over allegations that he was the "godfather" of the Northing Hill Carnival and involved in fraud and corruption.

● Malcolm Sinclair, a police inspector in the royal protection squad, won "substantial" libel damages in the high court yesterday against Mirror Group Newspapers over allegations in *The People* that he cheated to gain promotion.

University staff claim extra
intake will strain resources

By TOM GILES

THE quality of teaching at British universities will decline sharply unless the government increases funding to meet expected rises in student numbers, the Association of University Teachers said yesterday.

In its annual report, the association said there was a risk of the infrastructure of universities "falling apart at the seams" after a decade of cuts in funding. It added that a 12 per cent fall in numbers of full-time university-financed staff since 1979, coupled with a projected 10 per cent increase in the student population by 1992 posed an "uncontestable" threat to quality.

The report, which was submitted to the education department today, says that, in spite of the 10 per cent increase in funding an-

nounced last November by John MacGregor, the education secretary, there should be a further 17 per cent increase in departmental spending next year to allow universities to deal with the additional students.

The association, which has 31,000 members, said the introduction of competitive bidding for student expenditure later this year would place greater pressure on universities to undercut "guide prices" set by the University Funding Council and lead to lower government funding per student.

The report added that long-term underfunding had seriously impaired university provision for research, staff, building maintenance and salaries. "On every front, university provision is in a parlous state. Expansion

which maintains quality cannot take place until the current crises of low staff morale and uncompetitive pay are resolved by both adequate funding and new long-term pay machinery," the report concluded.

The ratio of students to staff, which averaged 11 to one, was likely to rise further as "uncompetitive" salaries curtailed recruitment. The report claimed that academic salaries were up to 30 per cent below those of comparable professional groups.

The education department said the report was "tendentious" and relied heavily on anecdotal examples. "We don't accept that standards are threatened. Higher education gets a proper share of public expenditure. Funding has risen by over 8 per cent in real terms since 1979," it said.

'Wider
grounds'
to quash
Maguire
verdicts

By MICHAEL HORSNELL

IRREGULARITIES in scientific evidence used to convict the defendants in the Annie Maguire IRA bomb factory case meant the grounds for quashing the verdicts were much wider than those "grudgingly" admitted by the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), it was alleged yesterday.

David Clarke QC, leading counsel to the May enquiry into the convictions, made his closing submission after a statement by the DPP and the home secretary last week that the convictions were "unsafe and unsatisfactory". Innocent contamination of defendants' hands by nitro-glycerine could not be ruled out.

Mr Clarke said there were grounds for quashing the convictions on the basis of material irregularities in the trial and, also, on a point of law. Jurors who had convicted the Maguires 14 years ago had no reason to reproach themselves because they had not heard the evidence available to the enquiry, he said.

If disclosures to the enquiry had been known, they would have destroyed the entire prosecution case and the credibility of its forensic scientist expert witnesses, Mr Clarke said. The "Maguire Seven" were sentenced to between five and 14 years imprisonment. Convictions were made solely on evidence of traces of nitro-glycerine on their hands and on gloves used by Mrs Maguire.

At the end of the enquiry's first phase, Mr Clarke said: "We submit that the convictions are liable to be quashed on much wider grounds than those conceded by the DPP last Thursday." Scientists at the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment where the nitro-glycerine tests were carried out, had failed to disclose important details at the trial.

The second phase of the enquiry will consider the wrongful convictions of the Guildford Four, who were released last year. That cannot start until after a police enquiry into alleged malpractice by Surrey detectives in the conviction of the four, and any prosecutions that arise from it.

The Maguire family came under police scrutiny after the Guildford and Woolwich public house bombings, when they were implicated in confessions, later retracted, by two of the Guildford Four.

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Smallish dictionary sets sail in a big sea

By PHILIP HOWARD, LITERARY EDITOR

DICTIONARIES come not as single spies, but in battalions these bustling days, in a cut-throat market. The latest, about to be launched into these turbulent waters on July 5, is the frigate of the Oxford armada, the eighth edition of *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, known to its friends as *COD*, (Oxford, £10.95). Like all new dictionaries, it aims to give us the latest word on our ever-changing language, and our new words that define our age, not always flatteringly, from Brownie points to videocassettes. Like all new dictionaries, it will start to go out of date as soon as it is published.

COD is not quite the oldest small dictionary of current English in the trade, known in the jargon of the ad-men as a "family" or household (ie smallish) dictionary. *Chambers* preceded it by 10 years. But *COD* is probably the best known, and has the most distinguished history. The first edition in 1911 was edited by the Fowler brothers (*The King's English*), grammarians and

lexicographers extraordinary, eccentric, passionate, and in fact quite permissive rather than prescriptive, pace the publisher's hype. H. W. Fowler wrote: "The object we set before us was to present as vivid a picture as the small dictionary could be made to give of the English that was being spoken and written at the time."

This is still the object. But the technology is state-of-the-art. This dictionary has been compiled electronically, from the vast shipyard of the Oxford dictionary department. *COD* has more than 20,000 new entries, many of them the new acronyms and scientific jargon at which *Collins* has traditionally been stronger.

Measuring the size and depth of dictionaries is a contentious statistic between these warring fleets. But by my count, *COD* has 1,452 pages, with 10 otiose blank ones for notes (as if one wanted to keep notes at the back of one's dictionary), 120,000 headwords, and

190,000 definitions. It is pure dictionary, not encyclopaedia, so that if you want a book that tells you about famous people and places, this is not for you.

It has been redesigned and reorganised, with the long overdue conversion of Oxford to the International Phonetic Alphabet. Far more words from science and technology, and from other Englishes such as American, Australian, New Zealand, and Indian have been included.

The editor of the eighth edition of the *COD* is Robert Allen, a former classicist and ancient historian. As introduction he has written a history of English over 15 centuries and a potted history of *COD* itself. "The *COD* is an institution," he says. "It is even cited in lawsuits (though usually from old editions). When we began the work of writing this edition we were faced, essentially, with the task of producing a dictionary for the 1990s without making it totally unrecognizable as the *Concise*."

Tornado cuts strike third blow to British Aerospace factory

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

AN urgent need to cut this year's defence budget by £250 million has forced the defence ministry to cancel an order for 33 Tornado aircraft for the RAF.

An extra 41 Tornados had been promised by the government in November 1988 to replace any aircraft lost during training. Only eight will now be ordered, all of them the air defence version.

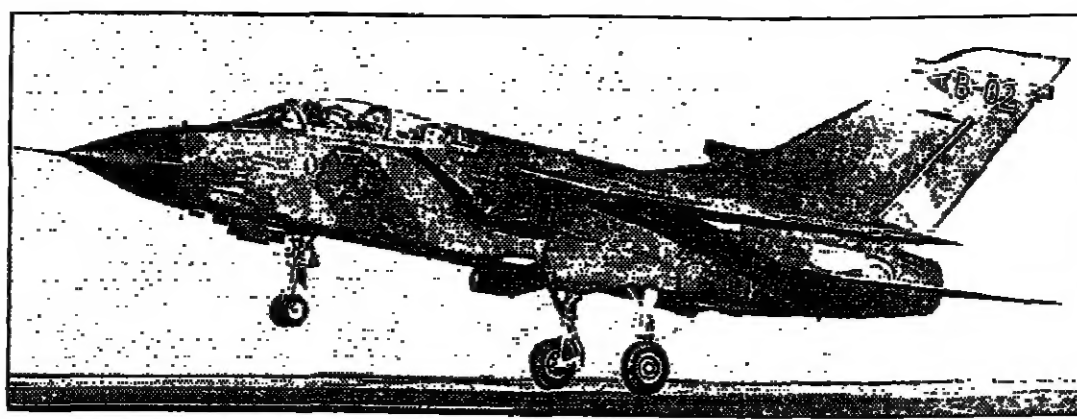
The cancellation of 26 ground attack and seven air defence Tornados, each worth at least £20 million, will help the ministry to resolve this year's budget problems caused by a mixture of higher-than-forecast inflation and an unexpectedly expensive 1989-90 financial year during which a number of substantial equipment bills had to be paid.

The extra Tornados were not thought to be in doubt earlier in the year, when it was estimated that savings of £350 million would

have to be found. But yesterday the figure rose to £600 million.

Mr King's decision to cut the order was made easier by the fact that the attrition rate for the front-line aircraft has been relatively low. Although about two dozen Tornados, most of them the ground attack version, have crashed in training since they began flying in 1980, statistically the losses are not regarded as excessive.

However, the cancellation of most of the eighth batch of Tornados, partly built by British Aerospace at its factory in Warton, Lancashire, has come after the loss of an order from Malaysia for up to 12 of the aircraft. An order from Jordan also fell through last year. The £400 million order from Malaysia was cancelled last month because the government considered the aircraft too expensive and too advanced for its needs. It may instead order about 20 Hawk jets, also built by British Aerospace.



The RAF had been promised 41 more Tornados. It will now get only eight after urgent defence ministry spending cuts

The Wharton factory, which employs 14,000 people, is still building Tornados for the RAF, and for West Germany, Italy and Saudi Arabia.

The RAF which has a requirement for 390 Tornados, of which 165 are the air defence version,

still has about 50 to be delivered.

The Germans, who, with the Italians, are partners in the Tornado collaborative programme, are waiting for another 20 of the electronic counter-measure version. The Italian order for 100 Tornados has been completed.

Saudi Arabia, which has given a firm order for 72, needs another 30 to complete the contract. A second order for a further 48 is under discussion.

Although the Tornado is regarded as a highly successful project, Saudi Arabia has been the

only country, apart from the three nations in the programme, to have bought the aircraft.

The defence ministry cancellation means British Aerospace, which builds the front and rear of the aircraft, will have to adjust the workload at Warton. There are enough orders for about two years, so alternative work will have to be found for the "nuts and bolts" men on the manufacturing floor after 1992.

However, British Aerospace hopes the ministry will award it a production contract for a Tornado mid-life update in the latter part of the decade. The company was given a development contract for the update that will last until about 1992. If the new equipment required by the RAF is integrated satisfactorily, a production contract should keep the company's Tornado business in a fairly healthy state until the end of the decade.

But it was made clear yesterday

that the implications of the cancelled order for 33 Tornados will also be absorbed into the defence ministry's options-for-change review. The mid-life update is also likely to be included in the assessment of the RAF's requirements in the future.

About a quarter of British Aerospace contracts come from the government. The rest involve orders from abroad. The company is developing the next generation fighter, the European Fighter Aircraft, in collaboration with West Germany, Italy and Spain. British Aerospace is confident that the government will go ahead with that project, although it is likely that the RAF requirement will be reduced as part of the options-for-change review.

Last week Alan Clark, the minister for defence procurement, said the government was committed to EFA.

Leading article, page 13

JAMES GRAY

Funding bar threatens Heathrow expansion

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT

PROPOSALS to build a fifth terminal at Heathrow airport may be scrapped after the transport department's refusal to meet all but a small proportion of the cost.

The cost of moving sludge works at the western edge of the airport, building the terminal and improving road access is put at £2 billion. BAA, formerly the British Airports Authority, agreed to finance most of the project, including the cost of new access roads around the terminal.

The bill for improving these roads and the main roads from London to the airport was put at around £650 million. BAA had hoped that the government would provide most of the funds for improving the main roads. Cecil Parkinson, the transport secretary, however, has said in preliminary talks that the government will not fund more than 20 per cent of that figure and that BAA should pick up the remaining £400 million to improve the M4 and M25 in the airport area and over most of the route to central London.

BAA said that only between 8 and 14 per cent of all M4 traffic leaving London was

bound for the airport and that the transport department had published plans to widen and resurface many of the roads before the plan for terminal five was mooted. BAA claims that the department is trying to push the cost of improving roads on to the private sector in a way that would lead to a sharp rise in air fares.

The company has not decided whether to proceed with terminal five, claiming that the engineering and planning problems require a long and detailed study. Behind the scenes, however, BAA is fighting a bitter battle with Whitehall over the costs as well as holding discussions with several local authorities about access roads.

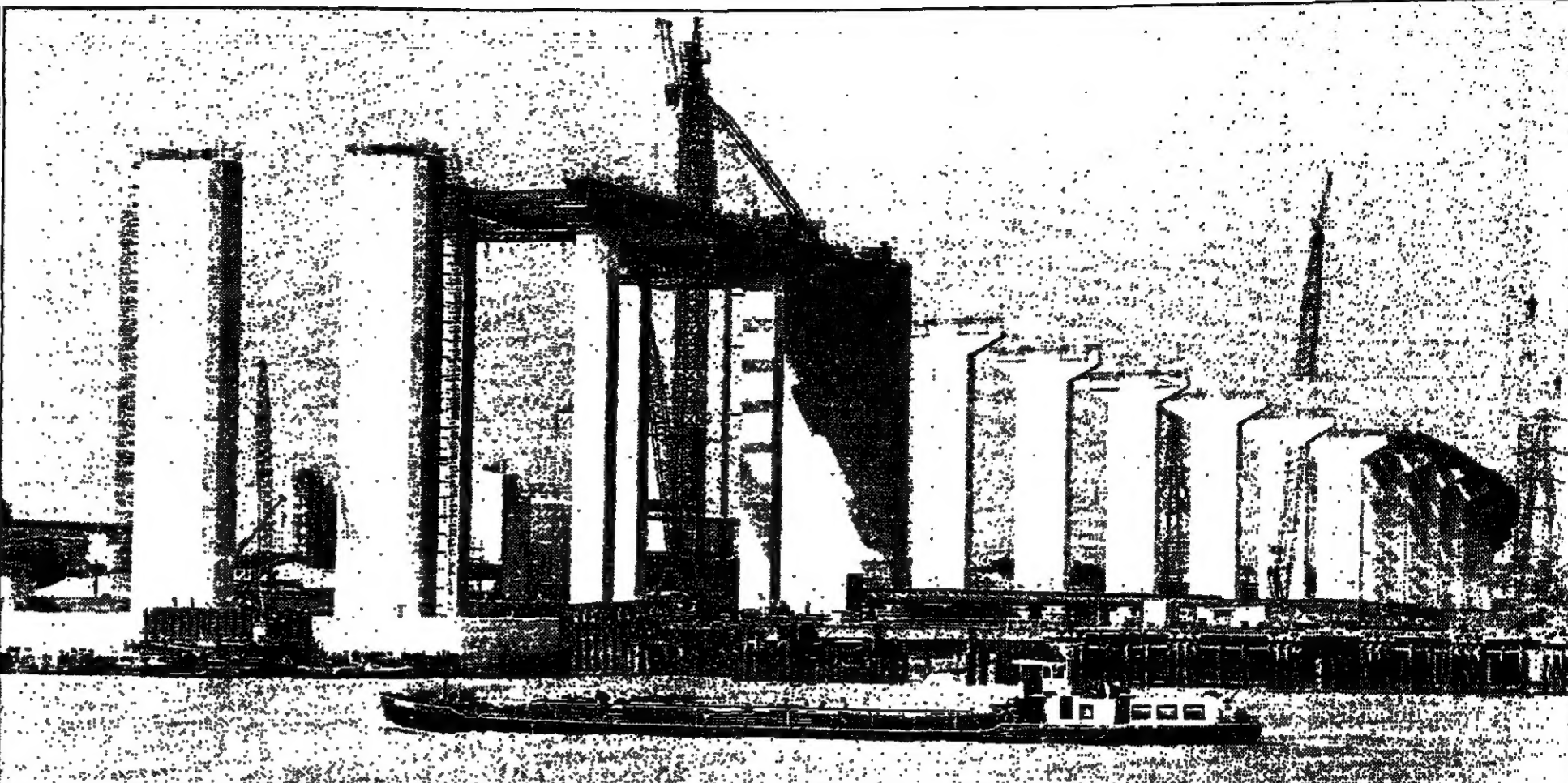
Terminal five is regarded as essential to Heathrow if it is to cope with the increase in the number of air passengers, which is expected to double over the next decade. The proposal to build the terminal on a site now owned by Thames water authority has been attacked by local protest groups opposed to any further development of Heathrow, but it was hoped that BAA, supported by British Airways and the transport department,

would be able to present a united front at the public enquiry that is bound to follow a planning application.

BAA has been anxious to play down the dispute and, officially at least, remains confident that the company will win over the government and persuade it to put up a greater proportion of the money. A decision on putting forward a formal planning application should have been taken by now. Yesterday Sir Norman Payne, the BAA chairman, said that this would not take place until the autumn because a change in planning laws had made it necessary to consult the local authorities first.

BAA and the airlines fear that the transport department is determined to follow the precedent set by its refusal to fund the Channel tunnel high-speed rail link and to insist that the whole of the infrastructure costs are carried by private industry. If the department maintains these arguments, BAA will concentrate instead on developing Stansted, which the airlines argue would hand rival airports at Amsterdam and Paris an opportunity to overtake Heathrow as Europe's biggest gateway airport.

BAA is already concerned at having had to find £96 million last year to pay for security at Heathrow, which, under existing government rules, it has not been able to claim back in increased landing fees.



A BARGE passes the concrete pillars of the new road bridge rising over the Thames at Dartford, Kent, one of two projects aimed at improving transport across the river (Christopher Worman writes).

A proposal to link the banks of the Thames with a cable car between Woolwich Arsenal and the Royal Docks was announced yesterday by a consortium led by the consulting engineering group Acer. The £20

million link, called the sky shuttle, claims to offer a reasonably priced solution to transport problems in London Docklands until further transport links can be built. Acer, which designed the Humber Bridge

and the two bridges over the Bosphorus at Istanbul, aims to construct a steel suspension bridge carrying cable cars between the stations at North Woolwich and Woolwich Arsenal. The shuttle,

based on Swiss cable car technology, would carry up to 8,000 passengers an hour. The project has the support of the London Docklands Development Corporation and could be open by 1993.

Home energy measuring plan 'would save £1.8bn'

By CHRISTOPHER WARMAN, PROPERTY CORRESPONDENT

A NATIONWIDE scheme to measure the energy efficiency of homes, which aims to conserve energy and cut fuel bills, was launched by the National Energy Foundation yesterday, with a little help from the prime minister.

Margaret Thatcher went to Islington, north London, to present the first national home energy rating certificate to Mark and Elizabeth Goodman, who had allowed their end-of-terrace house to be used for the scheme.

Under the plan, houses and flats are rated from 0 to 10 on a scale to test energy efficiency. The national average is 3.3. The Goodman home rated 3.4 and with the spending of £6,000 to bring in a new boiler and other improvements the foundation boosted the efficiency of the house by two points to give it a rating well above average.

The foundation said that for most existing homes, spending £1,000 can greatly improve energy efficiency. For the least efficient homes, spending £500 would improve them significantly. A house built to the new 1990 building regulations would score about six on the scale.

Mary Archer, chairman of the foundation, said that there was enormous potential for reducing domestic energy consumption. "We have calculated that in the UK today something in the order of 16 million homes would have a

rating of below four, with more than three million homes under two. There are hardly any properties which could score 10.

"If we could raise all homes in the UK by one point on the rating scale, we would save £1.8 billion a year and reduce total UK carbon dioxide emissions by 4 per cent per annum, a real contribution to combating the greenhouse effect and producing significant financial savings for households."

Energy rating of the home would be carried out by qualified assessors, taking into account the location, design and construction of the home, its heating system and controls, fuel used, lighting sys-

tems and appliances. It also points to areas where improvements can be made. The rating assessment costs between £25 and £30 for a new house, where a builder is providing a number of properties, and £60 to £70 for an existing house.

There are already a number of energy labelling schemes in operation, but the foundation, formed in February to promote energy awareness and its efficient use, hopes that this new scheme will become the standard.

Mrs Thatcher's participation shows the government's support, and it will be monitored by the Building Research Establishment.

Lower prices urged to enliven housing market

House prices are either static or falling in almost all parts of England and Wales, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors reports in its house price survey to the end of May (Christopher Warman writes).

The report, confirming the continuing slump in the market, says that 45 per cent of the 123 estate agents who contributed to the survey reported no price change and 52 per cent lower prices. "The market is now considered to be moving slowly with low levels of activity reported for what is traditionally one of the

busiest times of the year," the institution says.

Realistic pricing, which means reduced prices, continued to be a key factor for renewing confidence.

Peter Miller, national housing market spokesman, said both seller and buyer had to remember that the vast majority of people moved within a 10-mile radius and, therefore, within a local market. "A seller who reduces the price of his house to sell can purchase very competitively in today's market and will secure good value."

Those who have spent their spare time for years working at night with London's homeless have noticed a dramatic change in the past year or two. Where once the majority were middle-aged or older, drunks or mentally ill, many more are now young, sane and sober.

Raymond Dickinson, 46, has been a lay volunteer on the Salvation Army's soup run for 19 years. "The new younger element tend to stick together, whereas traditionally the homeless were loners. They spurn hostels, which are regulated through necessity, and lack privacy. They don't want to be institutionalised and prefer to stay in the streets." The Salvation Army

Labour demands more help for wind power firms

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

MANY promising clean energy schemes are being undermined by delays and indecision, Labour said yesterday.

Rhodri Morgan, Labour's spokesman on renewable energy, said the government had promised to support wind parks and tidal barrages. Yet the energy department's target of having 1 per cent or 600 megawatts of Britain's electricity generated by such sources by 2000 had been thrown into chaos by a mixture of neglect and an enthusiasm for nuclear power.

He said the agency charged with overseeing contracts between 12 area boards and clean energy generators, had been consistently delayed. Long-term contracts, needed to attract financial backing, had been cut by a Brussels agreement.

Mr Morgan said Labour believed wind farms could be generating 600 megawatts by the end of the century. Instead, they were likely to be priced out of the market.

John Wakeham, the energy secretary, is expected to announce by next month which of 340 clean energy schemes have been approved as part of the non-fossil fuel obligation. They are likely to be paid up to a third more for their electricity than the 6p per kilowatt-hour limit the government had originally planned.

Dr Peter Musgrove of the

Wind Energy Group, a consortium including Taylor Woodrow and British Aerospace, said his and other groups had told the department their schemes would not work financially unless supply contracts were extended or a higher price was paid for the electricity. The price battle had been won.

Industry experts believe that fewer than five wind farms, generating a total of 30 megawatts will win eight-year supply contracts. Many others will be offered conditional contracts.

Mr Morgan urged the government to go back to the European Commission and argue for longer contracts. Renewable energy sources have been lumped in with nuclear power under the privatisation plan and the European Commission has ruled that long-term contracts for nuclear energy under which consumers would pay a levy to keep stations afloat, are against competition law.

Wind energy groups are also likely to seek a higher price after the non-fossil fuel obligation contracts expire. The government has said that approved projects will be treated on an equal footing with large generators, getting the average pool price, calculated at about 2.2p a kilowatt-hour. But wind farms say that is too low.

Paint shop strike hits Jaguar

One thousand workers were laid off at the Jaguar factory in Browns Lane, Coventry, yesterday because of a strike by paint shop workers at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham.

The halting of XJS and XJ6 production came as Jaguar hoped to profit from its first and second placings in the Le Mans 24-hour race at the weekend with a boom in orders. The 300 paint shop workers are objecting to new working arrangements.

Four terms

Schools in West Glamorgan are to be the first in Britain to introduce a four-term year, with each term lasting about 10 weeks. Education officials say the present uneven distribution of holidays creates planning difficulties.

Hosepipe ban

Bristol Water were placing a hosepipe ban on one million consumers from midday today after 500 million gallons of water was lost through a hole which appeared in the bed of the Gloucester and Sharpness canal last week.

Former MP dies

Ron Lewis, former Labour MP for Carlisle for 23 years, died yesterday, aged 81. Mr Lewis, a widower, successfully fought six general elections after he won the seat from the Conservatives in 1964.

No charges

Police released more than 230 people without charge yesterday after an acid house party in Thornes, Wakefield, was broken up on Sunday. Six people are on police bail while enquiries continue.

Pollution hotline

A drive to persuade the public to use an emergency hotline to report suspected pollution and poaching was launched in the southwest by the National Rivers Authority.

Superglue raid

Chris Bone, a supermarket manager, was doused in petrol and left superglued to a safe in Owsmoor, Berkshire, as a raider stole £6,000. It was two hours before he was rescued.

Teacher jailed

Avril Smerdon, a teacher aged 43, was jailed for 18 months at Norwich crown court for killing a Dutch tourist as she drove her car while drunk.



Michael Spicer: Went along on soup run

Michael Spicer, housing minister, will announce this week an initiative to help young people sleeping on the streets: initially they will be offered hostel places. Lin Jenkins spoke to the homeless, and those who help them, to gauge their reactions.

GARY Wayne pulled his sleeping bag tightly around his waist as he sat shivering in the rain in a doorway, ignored by passers-by too familiar with his state to cast a second glance.

At 19 his face has been one among London's army of homeless young people for almost five years. The government plans to provide people like Gary with temporary shelter, basic accommodation with adequate sanitation to remove them from their high profile existence on the streets.

He has other ideas. Home is presently the doorway of the Reed employment agency in the Strand. He did spend a few months with a girlfriend in a council flat, and has lived in squats.

"I started on the streets when my father threw me out, but I still managed to go to school and do my

exams. Sometimes I get a job, but it is very difficult when you don't have an address. What I would most like is to get off the streets and get a steady job, but I'm not going to sleep in a hostel in the meantime," he said.

Those who work with the homeless predicted such a reaction. Temporary places to sleep will be unpopular with those who now shun available beds for a doorway or cardboard box. The lifestyle is deeply entrenched and has produced its own sub-culture.

The Salvation Army believes the hostels will not be popular. Mr Wayne, a regular customer of the Salvation Army's soup run, said he was aware of the number of empty hostel places each night in London.

"They offer you a place, but who wants to go there? It's full of tramps. Life on the streets isn't so bad."

With an income of £15 a day from begging, he uses the facilities in nearby day centres to keep clean and eats in cafes or at McDonald's.

"There are three options to survive. Prostitution, stealing or begging."

John, aged 18, from Scotland, was critical of the government's initiative. "I would rather live on the streets. You can keep yourself cleaner than being in a hostel. Why do they think nobody uses the ones available already? Most of them are riddled with cockroaches and riddled with death. The rules are ridiculous and they are all run by dykes and queers."

In the sub-culture of street life, each band of "friends" is fiercely territorial. "We wouldn't want to be with any of those from cardboard city [the "Bull-ring" subway near the South Bank]. That's where tramps are tramps. A good wash would kill half of them that side of the water," John said.

Tuck Tucker, aged 18, came to London from Newcastle looking for work when his mother remarried nine months ago. He still finds his

new life an adventure. "We won't just vanish into new hostels. They are smelly, and if you do not know the people then it can be dangerous. If the council would give us proper homes then we could work, or claim off the social. I spent some time in the Bull-ring, but it stinks. Too many people down there are crazy. It is safer in a doorway where people go past all night."

Those who have spent their spare time for years working at night with London's homeless have noticed a dramatic change in the past year or two. Where once the majority were middle-aged or older, drunks or mentally ill, many more are now young, sane and sober.

Raymond Dickinson, 46, has been a lay volunteer on the Salvation Army's soup run for 19 years. "The new younger element tend to stick together, whereas traditionally the homeless were loners. They spurn hostels, which are regulated through necessity, and lack privacy. They don't want to be institutionalised and prefer to stay in the streets." The Salvation Army

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CBI leader says cash for Channel tunnel 'too little, too late'

A VISION of Britain plagued by traffic jams, ridiculed by the French and marginalised in Europe economically was painted yesterday by the director general of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI).

John Banham told the London conference of local authority associations that the "worst case scenario" was close to happening. "Too little investment, too late, to explore the potential - for the nation, not just the Southeast - of the single market and the Channel tunnel. Britain seems set to enter the 21st century with the worst transport infrastructure in northern Europe."

Mr Banham said the controversy over the fast rail link to the Channel tunnel should not obscure the wider picture. Members of the CBI were concerned about adequate road and rail links to the east and south coast ports, and to the tunnel from Scotland, the North, the Midlands, South Wales and the Southwest.

The priority of business was not to cut 20 minutes off the time of the journey from London to Folkestone, yet the dispute over the fast link showed the dangers of a British allergy to thinking

about transport needs in the next century, Mr Banham said.

Time was running out as the amount of traffic continued to grow, with a 6 per cent increase in 1989 alone. Mr Banham called for a sustained increase in transport investment, largely from public funds. The planning system could be made faster by improving levels of compensation to those affected by new road or rail schemes.

He said that the prime minister recognised the need for an overhaul of the planning system and he was now awaiting action.

Earlier, Roger Freeman, the transport minister, had pledged that the government would work with local authorities to spread the benefits of the Channel tunnel across the country, but he rejected criticism from the Inter-Association Channel Tunnel group that "an historic opportunity was becoming an historic shambles".

John Prescott, Labour's transport spokesman, speaking at the conference, launched a sharp attack on government indecision and the postponement of the high-

speed link. He said: "Lack of strategic planning means Britain will enter the 21st century with an inadequate 20th-century Channel tunnel link."

Mr Prescott called on the government to repeal section 42 of the Channel Tunnel Act, to allow public finance of the project. A commission of technical and other experts should work with British Rail to examine all possible route options, and report back in six months, he said. That would allow the government to make the political decision over the route of the future high-speed line.

Mr Prescott also suggested that Britain seek financial backing from the European Commission, which he said had reportedly agreed to give £200 million in assistance to the Belgian high-speed rail link.

Derek Bateman, chairman of the inter-association and a Cheshire councillor, said it was embarrassing to see how far the UK was falling behind European competition in linking up with the tunnel. He called for a more unified approach, with public resources to back the private sector.



Kyril Melnikov and Yelena Pankova, principal dancers with the Kirov Ballet, take a break from rehearsals at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, to go sight-seeing

Health service reform prompts concern over hospice funding

By A STAFF REPORTER

THE funding of the 120 charitable hospices which care for 40,000 dying patients a year in the United Kingdom is at risk under government health service reforms for contracting out patient services.

The hospices, many of which have some public funding, are worried that under the reforms, health authorities may decide they cannot afford to negotiate contracts with them for care for the dying.

Paul Rossi, secretary of the umbrella organization, Help the Hospices, said: "The future is very uncertain. Voluntary hospices will need to negotiate contracts with the health authorities who want to buy in terminal care. But a specialised service for the dying is not a cheap option. It is very high cost because it is so labour-intensive."

Even if health authorities do want to contract out care for the dying, he added, the voluntary hospices are in competition with the private sector and with hospice provision in the National Health Service. "There is always a danger that health authorities might be pushed to buy the cheapest, low cost option, which is not necessarily the best."

The voluntary hospice movement also faces the problem of its weak bargaining position. Dame Cicely Saunders, chairman of St Christopher's hospice in south London and founder president of Help the Hospices, said: "We are not going to be in a good position to fight for contracts because the health authorities will know that we won't ignore patients and will try to find the money somehow."

Most hospices, where on average a bed costs £700 a week, receive some support from local councils. The amount, though, varies from 2 per cent to 80 per cent of running costs. In general they are heavily dependent on gifts.

One such hospice, St Raphael's at Cheam, Surrey, next week launches an appeal to raise £1 million for a trust fund to give it a permanent income. The hospice, regarded as a model for the future because of its design and guiding ethos, relies on gifts for 85 per cent of its yearly running costs of over £600,000. Like other hospices, St Raphael's, which was set up in 1986, cares for in-patients and for those at home and provides training for medical staff in looking after the terminally ill.

David Macfarlane, chairman of the governing council, said: "The whole philosophy is to put the patients' needs first, everything is worked around that. But it costs an awful lot to run, and the government contributes so

very little." There was a limit to how much hospices can depend on voluntary help.

Mr Rossi said the aim was to agree with health authorities to enter into contracts for equal funding. "In our view this gives them a jolly good bargain. In Scotland the government has said it will match 'pound for pound' money raised in the voluntary sector and we are hoping the same will apply in England and Wales, although at the end of the day, it is up to the health authorities."

Although the future of the hospices is uncertain, there is growing demand for their work. Mr Rossi said there was increasing emphasis on care for the dying in their own homes and a move to banish the idea of the hospice as "some kind of death-house".

Many people use hospices for short stays and then return home. "We want to get away from the image that you go in at the front door and only out in a van," he added.

In the next decade, Dame Cicely envisages expansion in all the hospices' main areas of care, research and teaching. Above all she wants more education about death and dying. "We should not just turn away from dying and bereaved people and isolate them. They are part of us."

Teenagers told to get streetwise

TEENAGERS were yesterday urged to become more streetwise in a manual approved by the government.

Youngsters should not be over-protected from dangers like bullying, crime and drugs, the Health Education Authority says in its handbook, *Teenscape - A Personal Safety Programme For Teenagers*. Instead, its author, Michele Elliott, a child psychologist, gives teenagers tips on defending themselves.

There is advice on dealing with indecent exposure: do not stand frozen but criticise aloud or walk away; muggers: learn self-defence moves, but do not resist handling over valuables if they have a knife; drink-drivers: do not accept lifts from them, arrange a telephone code with parents to avoid embarrassment if you need to be picked up; racial abuse: if a friend is abused, intervene when it is safe or call for help.

Ms Elliott, director of the children's charity Kidscape, said many teenagers were scared to tell parents about difficulties in case they were not let out again. A survey of 121 children aged 13 found 35 per cent had faced mugging, abuse or similar problems. Most had not told their parents. Boys often got into more difficulties than girls because of "macho" behaviour.

Ms Elliott said: "It is vital that we give teenagers some strategies. The world is not particularly safe for them. Teenagers are particularly vulnerable to attack by bullies and to the dangers of gambling, abuse and crime."



Dame Cicely: "Hospices in weak position to fight"

Teenscape - A Personal Safety Programme For Teenagers (Health Education Authority, £6.95)

Cot death charity launches appeal

By THOMSON PRENTICE, SCIENCE CORRESPONDENT

ONLY a fifth of the 2,000 cot deaths a year in Britain are properly investigated and most are treated simply as "closed books", a specialist said yesterday.

The Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths called on the government to provide £100,000 for research into the causes of the deaths. All such cases should be investigated by paediatric pathologists, the charity said at the launch of its national cot death appeal week.

The foundation also wants confidential enquiries conducted into each death. Clinical investigations would be backed by a report on the circumstances in each case.

Richard Wilson, consultant paediatrician at Kingston Upon Thames hospital, Surrey, said: "If we want to stop babies dying we have to do this work. In the past we have just closed the book on these deaths. Once a coroner establishes that it is a cot death, that is the end of the matter. There is no duty on him to find out the reason why it happened. There is no detailed examination afterwards."

Each regional health authority has been told to appoint a paediatric pathologist by next April as part of a government initiative to support research into sudden infant deaths. Experts from the foundation will brief MPs at a meeting in London tomorrow. The charity hopes to raise £300,000 over the next five years to fund a new university research team. Only two universities, London and Liverpool, presently undertake work in the field.

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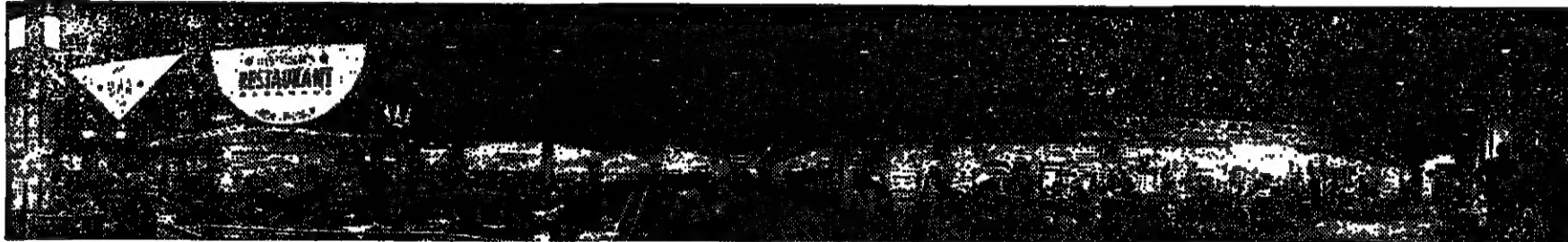
Colin Baker the actor, who lost his first son, Jack, in a cot death seven years ago, helped launch yesterday's appeal. "I will never know why my son died at seven weeks of age. One way in which I made sense of Jack's death was to throw my weight behind cot death research to try to make sure other parents do not have to go through the same pain."

Specialists believe that a number of factors contribute to cot deaths and that there is no single cause. Most deaths occur between three and six months after birth. Studies have shown that up to 75 per cent of victims had some form of respiratory infection that could have caused breathing difficulties. The most vulnerable babies appear to be those born prematurely or of low birthweight, whose mothers are young and who have already had other children, but the risk factors are not fully understood.

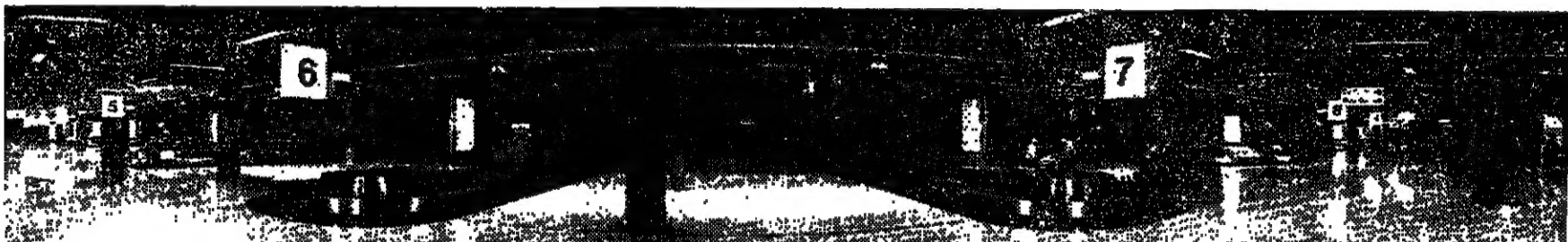
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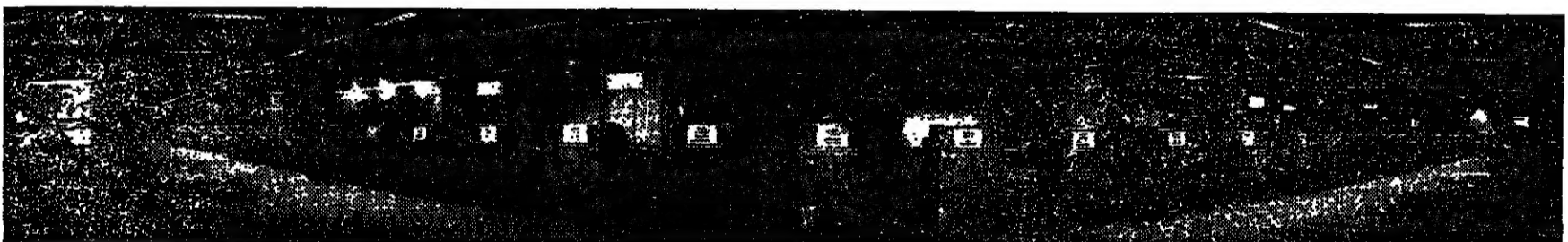
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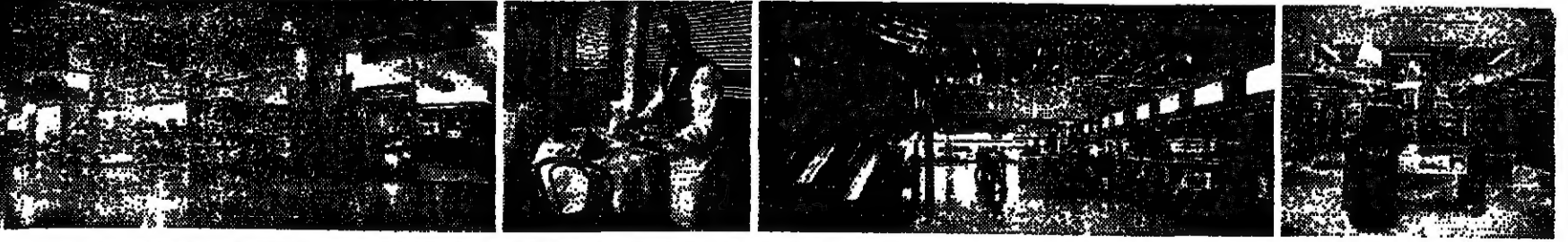
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Harassment forcing HIV sufferers to move, says peer

PEOPLE suffering from HIV, the Aids virus, frequently have to move from one local authority to another because of harassment, Lord Kilmarnock, chairman of the all-party parliamentary group on Aids, told peers.

Speaking when the report stage of the National Health Service and Community Care bill resumed, he listed examples which he described as "pretty harrowing".

In one instance, a young woman had returned to London with her boyfriend from the northeast after finding out she was HIV positive, but her family and friends would have nothing to do with her.

She moved into a squat in Brixton and confided her condition to a neighbour who then beat her and her

boyfriend so badly they they needed hospital treatment.

She had not yet been rehoused by the local authority and was at present sleeping on "people's floors".

Lord Kilmarnock, an independent social democrat, said that another example concerned a couple living in a privately rented flat in West London. One with full blown Aids was extremely anxious and depressed. The landlady found out, started telling other tenants and, on one occasion, went on to the street and started broadcasting the fact.

In a further case, a woman lost her job when her employer discovered that she was HIV-positive after a breach of confidentiality by her general practitioner.

He said that the the condition

HOUSE OF LORDS

encouraged some sufferers to give up drug taking. That led them open to pressure from pushers and other drug-users to continue the habit. "This may drive them to other areas."

He later withdrew his amendment to the bill calling for "a portable assessment" of their needs, one which would apply in whichever local authority they became resident until the new authority was able to reassess their claim.

Lord Hensley, a social security minister, said the amendment was not practical. Continuity of service was important. However, it might

not be possible for an existing service to be replicated.

Earlier, Lord Seabrook (Ind) moved an amendment which, he said, would require a local authority to consult with client and carry when undertaking an assessment of need.

He said that that would not place a duty on the local authority to carry out all the wishes of a person being assessed. But the principle that their views should have equal weight with those of the general practitioner and the community nurse would be established.

Social services departments were trying to escape from the charge that the "professional knows best".

Lady Sear (Lib Dem), supporting the amendment, said that it was of the greatest importance that the

needs of the carer should be taken into account. Lord Carter (Lab) and Lord Mollathorne (C) also offered support.

Lord Hensley, however, said that the government did not think it necessary to place such a provision on the face of the bill.

Guidance on assessment and case management would make clear that the person concerned and any carer should be fully involved in the assessment of care needs and in the subsequent decision about the services to be provided.

Lord Seabrook said that he had found that an "a priori explanation" of the amendment was debated by 107 votes to 67 - government majority, 20.

Later, Lord Allen of Abbeydale

(Ind) moved an amendment allowing central grants to voluntary groups providing community care services to people not "ordinarily resident" in the area. He said that the groups involved might be drug dependency units and projects working with the single homeless.

Lord Kilmarnock said that the Terrence Higgins Trust, which offers help to Aids patients, had to make 69 individual applications this year to councils and health authorities. Applications on such a scale were an immense strain.

Lady Blatch, for the government, said that the amendment would cut across the whole of the new community care arrangements. It was defeated by 101 votes to 94 - government majority, 7.

Mayhew rebukes Labour lawyer

THE JUDGES

THE "modern trend" of running down the legal system, and judges in particular, was condemned by Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-General.

Brian Sedgmore (Hackney South and Shoreditch, Lab), a barrister, asked if it was not true that the Maguire case was only one of a number of cases concerning the Irish issue in which the legal system had been "less than adequate".

Sir Patrick said that having invited Sir John May, the judge investigating the convictions of the Maguire Seven, to conduct his enquiry, he was not going to comment now on matters that might form the subject of his report.

He would like to comment, however, on "this modern trend to run down the British legal system and the judges in particular."

"In this country we have a legal system which is rightly admired and I think when the judges in particular are heavily and personally criticised and undermined, I believe this does great harm to our liberties and the freedom we live in."

Mr Sedgmore's friends, and unfortunately there were many of them, were inclined to undermine the reputation of the judges in particular in a way which "I consider to be unfounded and damaging."

The Attorney-General agreed that he might be "slightly out of order" in what he had said, "but I wanted to get it off my chest".

John Marshall (Hendon South, C) said that if with the British system they could admit mistakes, could they look forward to the same from the Republic (of Ireland) in another Maguire case?

Sir Patrick: "I think I will pass on that point."

He added that in this country there was a procedure by which the home secretary could refer a case to the Court of Appeal if he believed that there were grounds for thinking the conviction unsafe or unsatisfactory. The Court of Appeal would then look at the matter as though it were a fresh appeal.

That seemed to be a wise and sensible procedure, bearing that institutions were fallible.

If the home secretary thinks it right to refer the Maguire case to the Court of Appeal, the director will consider it right not to seek to uphold the safety of the conviction on the grounds he expressed through counsel."

John Fraser, shadow Attorney-General, said that, without casting aspersions on the judges, no matter how good the adversarial system might be in trials, when it came to appeals in these difficult cases it had been found to be wanting.

Sir Patrick replied that that fell within the remit of Sir John May and if he sought evidence on that, his department would be only too happy to provide it.

King denies rift with Clark on spending cuts

REPORTS in the press of a rift in the defence ministry over cuts in spending were firmly denied by Tom King, the defence secretary.

Opening the annual two-day debate on the defence estimates, he accused journalists of clinging to the "conspiracy theory" and accused them of seeking to drive a wedge between him and Alan Clark, minister for defence procurement.

Mr King said that with Mr Clark's full authority he could say that they were "singularly unwedged". No matter how many times people were corrected, the media reports still longed to cling to the conspiracy theory. He did not mind that if it helped to sell papers, but if it damaged some members of the armed forces and they believed that some sort of secret, big plan

DEFENCE

was at work, it was important to deal with the matter.

Before Christmas, Mr Clark had put before him on various matters, particularly on defence procurement, and he had arranged for the prime minister to see a copy for interest.

Since then, Mr Clark's interest, work, and that of others, had been carried forward in the work that ministers had been doing on "options for change". This difficult and important work had also involved the defence staff and the office of management and budgets.

The chiefs of staff had been involved and were aware of the details of the work, as they should be. He was sorry if he had "spelt the intentions of one or two journalists."

Since the last such defence debate, eight months ago, there had been important advances towards German unification, free elections in Hungary and Czechoslovakia and undoubted changes in Romania, although perhaps the situation there was less clear. Then there was the Soviet agreement that their forces would be out of Hungary and Czechoslovakia next year, and profound developments in the Soviet Union itself.

These remarkable changes brought challenges for Britain's armed forces.

He had always been conscious, in discussions with other defence ministers, including those from the Soviet Union, France, Germany and Italy, that having a conscript army was a different situation from Britain's position with volunteer services. In volunteer services, the simple the forces the career and had a commitment and were concerned to know what the future might hold for them. He understood that concern.

Britain's armed forces had also faced the security threat, particularly in Germany. He appreciated their resolution and the efforts of the police and the security services, as well as the work of the police in other Nato countries, other European countries and in the United States. During recent events, arrests had made their contribution and there had been ever closer co-operation, while terrorists had dodged backwards and forwards across borders.

Not the least of the problems facing the armed forces were difficulties over the budget for this year. The defence select committee had challenged him on that and he had told it of the problems caused by the impact of inflation which was costing £350 million this year. He now had reason to expect that the problem was likely to be rather worse than that.

He had therefore introduced a bar on most new commitments while an examination was made of the savings which could be made in this year's expenditure.

"I have now set in train short-term changes at the margin of the defence programme to reduce expenditure. These have now been largely decided."

These measures should allow a general restraint on new commitments to be eased by the end of the year. Each new commitment would be scrutinized to ensure the department stayed within the cash allocation for the current year.

The Warsaw Pact had, to all intents and purposes, ceased to exist and it was difficult to see any conventional attack of any strategic size by the Soviet Union across Nato territory.

None the less, it was advisable to be cautious. A new nuclear submarine was launched every six weeks in the Soviet Union, two aircraft, six tanks and one

missile were produced every day.

It had to be accepted that the present intention was that this weaponry would not be used. "But we should never forget in looking at our own defensive arrangements the reality that the situation can change and it can change in a situation in which the armaments remain."

"The armed services are now facing a period of tight constraint because there is significant pressure on defence expenditure and there will be a significant reduction of over 3 per cent in real terms this year."

He added: "By the end of this year we could, if all goes well, have in place some of the most far reaching changes in European defence and security we have witnessed since Nato was established."

Even if all present hopes were fulfilled, the essential defensive core would have to remain, including an independent nuclear deterrent, because conventional weapons alone would not deter war. The United Kingdom would also need adequate forces to meet commitments in the world outside Europe.

It might be necessary to reduce forces stationed in Germany in the context of successful arms control negotiations and changes in Nato strategy.

"Obviously this is one of the main areas we are looking at, covering not only the four divisions of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR), but also the RAF in Germany."

Martin O'Neill, chief Opposition spokesman on defence, said that the hard anti-German position of the prime minister had caused her to lose sight for some time of the strategic implications of what was happening in Eastern Europe. Britain had yet to show any form of leadership or any sign of new thinking. Mrs Thatcher was still saying that we needed to keep nuclear weapons up to date.

With the coming cuts in defence spending, he could not see the present regimental structure being relevant in its present form to the strategic needs of the army. That would have consequences for recruitment, but if nothing was done the army would have more officers than it could employ, while non-commissioned men.

"I would imagine that the nature of the cuts which will come and will be introduced before the general election will have an impact on cap badges and the regimental structure which will require Conservative MPs to think and think hard."

There was wide agreement that the shape of the hulls of future naval vessels did not matter much, but the hardware that was placed in them did.

"We are in a position to look at less complicated systems for a less demanding range of duties than we had in the past."

He hoped that, as they would need to be less complicated, the systems would also be less expensive for the remaining years of the century.

The Labour party in the past might have exaggerated the attractiveness of defence cuts to the electorate, but as the perceived threat diminished in the public mind, their willingness to fund costly defence expenditure would also diminish.

There was excessive secrecy at the ministry about cuts. Other countries made more information available on the subject.

"Justice secretary in the government on a number of matters on this question prevent us coming out with clear and detailed statements that the public should require, not only from the Opposition, but, more important, from the government."



Roland Hayes (Houghton and Washington, Lab) at Westminster yesterday for the launch of his book, *People in Parliament*. The book is a collection of photographs taken in and around Parliament over the past two years. Ministers and MPs, as well as many of those who work behind the scenes, such as caterers, secretaries and doorkeepers are included (published and distributed by Kodak and Hasselblad (UK); £24.95)

Talks on Welsh steel plant

Welsh Development Agency officials have been exploring with United Engineering Steels (UES) possible options for the future of the Brynbo steelworks in North Wales, which UES has announced is to close.

David Hunt, Welsh secretary, said during Commons questions that he had asked the agency to make the approach.

Barry Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on Wales, said it was a grave concern on industrial prospects that this excellent steelworks was "being hawked around the embassies of the world for a buyer".

Electrocution case move

Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Attorney-General, is to ask the Director of Public Prosecutions to look at the case of Paul Elvin, electrocuted on a site at Euston station in November 1988.

The Health and Safety Executive had concluded that there was not sufficient evidence for a manslaughter prosecution against British Rail. Sir Patrick said that he would make the request to the DPP without the slightest indication that he disagreed with the Health and Safety Executive.

Lease law

Plans to reform the law on leasehold have been delayed because the work of preparing draft legislation is taking longer than originally expected, Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney-General, said in a Commons written reply.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence; ministerial. Conclusion of debate on defence estimates. Lords (2.30): Environmental Protection bill, committee, first day.

Correction

David Mellor, minister of state, Home Office, should have been reported on June 15 as expressing the hope that an opportunity would be found to amend the law on Sunday trading without too much delay; not that an opportunity would be found.

Conditions for CS gas set out

BATON rounds and CS gas are to be used by the police only as a last resort when conventional methods of containing serious public disorder have been tried and have failed, MPs were told in a Commons written reply.

Peter Lloyd, a Home Office under secretary, said: "CS or baton rounds are to be used only with the express authority of the chief officer of police (or in his absence his deputy) under the direction and control of a designated senior officer, and by trained police officers."

They would be used "only as a last resort where conventional methods of policing have been tried and failed, or must from the nature of the circumstances be unlikely to succeed if tried; and where there is risk of loss of life, or serious injury (or widespread destruction of property such that there is, or is judged to be, a sufficiently serious risk of loss of life or serious injury to justify the use of baton rounds or CS); and where the use of CS and baton rounds is judged as necessary because it is likely to reduce the risk."

"An oral warning is to be given to the crowd to disperse before CS or baton rounds are used. Once the use of baton rounds has begun, the need to continue use is to be assessed continuously. Particular caution is to be taken over the use of baton rounds for offensive purposes."

"If a chief officer is not present at the scene, he must be satisfied from reports that the criteria for use set out above have been met. In such circumstances, before the chief officer's authority for use is put into effect, a designated senior officer should satisfy himself at the scene that the criteria are met."

"Only CS equipment and baton rounds and launchers of a type authorised by the Home Office are to be used for these purposes."

The following police forces in England and Wales hold CS gas: Avon and Somerset, Bedfordshire, City of London, Cleveland, Derbyshire, Durham, Dyfed-Powys, Essex, Greater Manchester, Gwent, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Merseyside, Metropolitan, Norfolk, North Wales, Nottinghamshire, South Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Sussex, Warwickshire, West Midlands, and Wiltshire.

DPP asks police to enquire further into Murrell case

THE director of public prosecutions has asked the police to pursue further lines of enquiry into the case of the late Hilda Murrell, Sir Patrick Mayhew, Attorney-General, said during Commons questions.

He said that he had no immediate plans to discuss the case with the DPP, who had received a report from the West Mercia police which he had considered. "He has suggested further lines of enquiry. I do not doubt that he will consult with me if necessary."

He declined to comment or to "name names" when Mr Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow, Lab) asked, in view of a letter Sir Patrick had received from Commander Robert Grant, Miss Murrell's nephew, exactly what would happen next.

(Miss Murrell died aged 78 in 1984 and later that year Mr Dalyell said that she had died after disturbing burglars who might have been looking for documents about the Falklands war. He also said the intruders might have been members of the security services.)

Sir Patrick: The DPP has suggested further lines of enquiry to the police but he can be entirely confident that the DPP will give the fullest weight to all concerns that properly arise in this matter.

Mr Derek Conway (Shrewsbury and Aitcham, C) said that Miss Murrell had been one of his constituents and he welcomed the news that the enquiry was still to be pursued, but so far there was not a shred of evidence other than ill informed rumour to suggest that the security services had been involved.

Labour discusses EC central bank

By RICHARD FORD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

RAPID moves towards a centralised European monetary management involving a central bank with responsibility for monetary policy will be discussed by senior front bench Labour politicians next week.

The proposals for the next stage of the Delors plan would remove control of monetary policy from national central banks to a European central bank and the creation of a central monetary authority with authority to conduct monetary policy.

Responsibility for much regional, environmental and structural policy would shift to the community, part of the social welfare system would be centralised and the European currency unit (Ecu) would be established as a trading currency as important as the dollar and yen.

Swift moves to a centralised monetary system form the key proposals for economic and financial union that will be discussed in talks on Monday involving Labour European MPs and opposition

spokesmen on trade and industry, employment and the Treasury.

The plans are outlined in a discussion paper prepared by Professor Terry Ward for the socialist group of the European parliament. It suggests that the governor of any new central bank would be questioned every three months by a parliamentary committee and says central bankers should agree principles for the conduct of budgetary policy.

The report also recommends the transfer of responsibility for much regional, structural and environmental policy to community level and the centralisation of parts of the social welfare system, including minimum levels of unemployment pay.

As Labour's European MPs prepare to discuss the proposals, the party admitted that it still had to convince the electorate that its embrace of the European Community was a fundamental and lasting change from the hostility espoused a decade ago.

Glyn Ford, leader of the British group of Labour European MPs, said the party still had a job to do to educate the electorate about Labour's commitment to the community.

He said the shift in Labour's position was seen as being "fairly deep and fundamental" in Europe, but the party still had to work in the United Kingdom to ensure the voters recognised it as such. "I am not sure it has percolated through to the electorate. It would be better if it had and when it does we will do even better," Mr Ford said on the first anniversary Labour's success in the European elections.

In the early Eighties the party was committed to withdrawal from the EC, but since then there has been a big change, with Labour emphasising that Britain must play a positive role in shaping the future of the community.

Mr Ford was cautious on the party's attitude towards stages two and three of the Delors plan. "We want to use stages two and three as a basis for discussion. The most important thing is to get in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European monetary system. The details of stages two and three must be worked out."

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Fear grips Romania as phones are tapped again

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN BUCHAREST

THE TWO houses of the newly elected Romanian parliament met for their postponed second session yesterday amid ominous signs that the country is plunging rapidly back into the grip of fear and repression that marked the Ceausescu era.

Thousands of anti-government demonstrators who returned to University Square for a second day of renewed protests found anonymous leaflets, apparently dropped by successors of the old Securitate. "The traitors of this country are the students and intellectuals," they said.

Some journalists from opposition papers, temporarily halted by last week's crackdown by thousands of miners, remained in hiding, convinced their telephones are again being tapped and that they may be singled out for further vicious reprisals.

After the honeymoon following the overthrow of Ceausescu last December, suspected now to have been a Soviet-inspired coup, many Romanians are again afraid to talk to Western journalists, blamed for bringing world condemnation of Romania.

The frightened wife of one opponent of the ruling National Salvation Front said: "It seems that having won the election, the government is reverting to old Ceausescu methods without concern about how the outside world will react. They got the approval of the international election observers and that is all that they care about."

The woman was one of many intellectuals who have reported indications of a sudden resumption of telephone tapping. Journalists phoning critical stories from the Intercontinental Hotel, fitted with a bugging system during the Ceausescu years, have found their lines cut and have evidence that calls are being monitored again.

Many intellectuals and students are torn between staying behind to fight for genuine democracy and fleeing to the West.

On the steps of the Bucharest School of Architecture, ransacked last week by the miners, a bearded student aged 22, his face covered in bruises, explained the dilemma as police barred him from entering the building.

"I was beaten by miners and then dragged straight to a police station, so I was too frightened to go to a hospital straight away although I am afraid that my skull has been broken. I am going today for my first medical examination: after that, I am leaving the country forever. As far as I am concerned, it is finished."

The strongest public warning of the dangers now facing a country on the brink of chaos has come from Bishop Lazlo Toke, the ethnic Hungarian churchman whose persecution and courage sparked the uprising which captured the world's imagination. While opposition figures have been momentarily cowed by the violence of the miners, the bishop did not mince his words and predicted on Sunday that the country was heading for civil war.

Even in the four weeks since the poll, there has been a disturbing change in the attitude of the ordinary people. Many seem resigned to the inevitability of further conflict, and the absence of opposition newspapers has left a vacuum filled by rumours. Government pledges to offer an independent television channel have been forgotten.

Most of the stories circulating by word of mouth concern the danger of more rough justice from the miners, praised for their actions by Ion Iliescu, the president. His reliance on them and refusal to condemn them has provoked speculation about the loyalty of the police and the loyalty of the police and the loyalty of the police.

They urged the Romanian government to begin talks with its opponents, and said that violent acts, whoever committed them, were an obstacle to democracy.

The European Commission has also hinted that it may now not recommend that Romania be included in any further extension of aid by the Group of 24 donor nations to Eastern Europe.

If the EC ostracises Romania, none of the other donor countries is likely to help Bucharest.

● **BENEVENTO:** More than 50 Romanian World Cup soccer fans asked the Italian authorities for political asylum yesterday. About 80 other Romanians have asked that their visas be extended beyond the end of the tournament. (Reuters)

Will mob rule spread? page 12



Alexander Lilov, left, Socialist leader, and Andrei Lukinov, prime minister, visiting the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov, a former leader, on the 108th anniversary of his birth

Bulgarian Socialists wrap it up

FROM REUTER IN SOFIA

A FINAL official count announced yesterday after Bulgaria's two-round parliamentary election confirmed victory for the former communist party, giving them a total of 211 seats in the new 400-seat Grand National Assembly.

The dissident-led Union of Democratic Forces won 144 seats. The central electoral commission issued final results of Sunday's run-off in 81 constituencies, showing the Bulgarian Socialist party, the former Communist party, had won 39 seats and the Union of Democratic Forces 37.

The Movement for Rights and Freedoms, representing the ethnic Turkish minority, won two seats, firmly establishing itself as the third political force in the land with a total of 23 seats in the new assembly.

The Agrarian Union, one of the country's oldest political parties, found itself relegated to fourth place with only 16 seats.

The remaining three single-member constituency seats were divided between the Fatherland Union, the Fatherland Labour party and an independent candidate.

Added to the first-round ballot, this gave the Fatherland Union a total of two seats in the new assembly.

The remaining two seats are held by the non-Marxist Social Democratic Party and another independent candidate.

US spies ready for about-turn

FROM SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

FACED with a warming climate between the superpowers, the National Security Agency, America's largest espionage organisation, is debating whether to turn its main attentions away from the Soviet military to economic spying to survive.

Such a shift in priorities would be a big about-turn for the agency, technically a part of the Pentagon, which for the past 38 years has concentrated its network of electronic eavesdropping devices on tracking the possibility of a Soviet invasion of Europe or the United States.

The agency is among the most secretive of US government bodies and is widely regarded as one of the most productive.

Its recordings of telephone calls, radio signals and electronic data have in past years helped Washington track down General Manuel Noriega, the deposed leader of Panama, thwart efforts by Iran to mine the Gulf, and uncover smuggling rings sending US technology to Eastern Europe.

In recent months the US intelligence community has begun cutting back its spy operations in Germany as a result of a perceived reduction of the Soviet threat since the opening last year of the Berlin Wall.

The New York Times reported yesterday that the director of the agency recently went one step further by drafting plans for a shift in the organisation's activities to eavesdropping on world trade and financial dealings.

The change in emphasis coincides with widespread financial experts about the health of America's economy and the view of intelligence experts that the clue to US security now lies in its economy and not its military strength.

The newspaper reported that the general orthodoxy among intelligence experts at the agency supports the gathering of more economic information to help America in trade wars and to warn of imminent events that might damage the country's interests.

America and other industrialised countries routinely collect information about their allies' economies to help with international trade negotiations.

Included are details of securities transactions and the policies of foreign governments towards trade with US firms dealing in restricted high-technology goods.

The question of turning electronic devices towards economic spying is tricky, since some of America's greatest competitors in trade are also among its staunchest allies, especially in Western Europe and Asia.

As it is, the National Security Agency unintentionally comes across the trade secrets of overseas firms during routine military espionage.

At issue in the intelligence community is whether the agency should deliberately try to gather such secrets and who should be told about them.

Gorbachev man may take party post in Russia

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Gorbachev made it known yesterday that he would not be standing for the post of Communist party leader in the Russian Federation, even though the new party organisation could eventually become a power base for one of his opponents.

Hints were dropped, however, that a deal had been struck under which the post would go to someone loyal to him in the current Soviet leadership, possibly Nikolai Ryzhkov, the prime minister.

Mr Gorbachev's decision was communicated to a press conference by Andrei Girenko, the Central Committee secretary of the Soviet Communist party, responsible for nationalities policy. The press conference appeared to have been called to dampen speculation about Mr Gorbachev's attitude to the new Communist party organisation, to be set up at an all-Russian party conference beginning in Moscow today.

Mr Gorbachev reportedly spent the weekend in meetings with Communist party delegates from the Russian Federation, completing the agenda for this week's conference. The order of the agenda and details of procedure are crucial to engineering the required outcome.

The least desirable outcome, from Mr Gorbachev's point of view, is probably that the new leader should come from a strong Leningrad faction controlled by Boris Yeltsin, the Leningrad city and regional party chief. Mr Gorbachev pre-empted this week's conference by declaring his support for the new party organisation and holding two preparatory meetings. As a result a conference which was designed to discuss the question of a Russian party organisation will now double as its inaugural meeting.

Mr Gorbachev either had to be prepared to stand for the post of Russian first secretary himself—a move which could damage his claims to represent the interests of all Soviet republics equally—or find someone of centrist, rather than Russian nationalist, inclinations to stand.

According to Mr Girenko yesterday, possible candidates include Mr Ryzhkov, Vadim Bakatin, the interior minister, and Yuri Maslennikov, the central committee secretary. Both Mr Ryzhkov and Mr Bakatin were nominated for the Soviet presidency in March but declined to stand.

Mr Gorbachev's first secretaryship would give either a secure berth inside the party structure and prevent the new party organisation becoming a springboard for a challenger to Mr Gorbachev.

A victory for Mr Ryzhkov would relieve Mr Gorbachev of the obligation of taking a post in an organisation whose existence he cannot quite support, and would enable him to nominate a new prime minister with economic views more to his liking.

Yuri Maslennikov, Mr Ryzhkov's deputy and chairman of the state planning committee, Gosplan, could be a candidate for the prime minister's post, especially if the economic reforms endangered Gosplan.

Boris Yeltsin, Russian Federation president, has made it known that he disapproves of presidents also holding party posts and will not stand. Public opinion supports this view and has been hostile to President Gorbachev's holding the state presidency and the party general secretaryship.

Although Mr Gorbachev is chairman of the party bureau he set up earlier this year to prepare today's conference, he originally seemed to disapprove of the whole concept of a separate Russian party organisation. The Russian Federation has been the only one of the 15 Soviet republics not to have its own party organisation and own structure. Instead, it had the dominant representation at national level, with 58 per cent of delegates to party congresses. Russians have held the majority of posts in the central party leadership.

Mr Gorbachev, as national leader, has consistently drawn a distinction between the Soviet state structure, where he argues for looser ties between the centre and the republics, and the Communist party, which he conceives as a single, disciplined entity functioning nationally across republic boundaries. He came round publicly to the concept of the Russian party organisation after seeing the strength of anti-federal sentiment.

Having accepted the inevitability of a Russian party organisation, he clearly sees one of his main tasks at this week's conference as preventing the disintegration of the Communist party along republic lines, even before its possible division along ideological lines at the party congress in two weeks' time.

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Progress made on future of Nato

FROM IAN MURRAY IN BONN

HELMUT Kohl, the West German chancellor, confidently predicted yesterday that "1990 will be the year of German unity" as Hans-Dietrich Genscher, his foreign minister, held a seventh meeting with Eduard Shevardnadze, his Soviet counterpart, to discuss outstanding differences about the future military status of the united country.

After six hours of talks the two men agreed that it should be possible to settle outstanding security matters by November, when a special summit of the 35-nation Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) is to be called in Paris to endorse German reunification.

Yesterday's meeting concentrated on how the individual relationships between the 16 Nato members and the seven Warsaw Pact nations would develop.

The ministers also discussed the question of troop strengths in a united country, although both sides accept that this is something which can only be negotiated between the two military alliances.

This is an important reason for the continued existence of the Warsaw Pact as a political body, even though it has no military credibility.

Mr Shevardnadze would prefer that the question of Germany's troop strength should be part of the negotiations between the "two plus four" foreign ministers. However, Herr Genscher stands by the Nato position that this can only be done in the context of the conventional arms discussions going on in Vienna and which all agree must be complete before it will be possible to call the special CSCE summit.

Mr Shevardnadze is now anxious for a quick end to the present round of Vienna talks, which involve only Soviet and American troops, so that there can be an immediate start on negotiations on the size of all Nato's forces — including the German. For the past couple of months Soviet negotiators in Vienna have been dragging their feet, pending the outcome of the "two plus four" discussions. Following the last two sessions between Herr Genscher and Mr Shevardnadze, it seems certain that the Vienna talks will accelerate to produce agreement by the late autumn, clearing the way for the CSCE summit.

These ideas are all to be raised on Friday in East Berlin, when the foreign ministers of the two Germanies have their second meeting with those of the four second world war allies — Britain, France, America and Russia, to discuss political and military implications of unity.

The meeting yesterday in Münster was described by both men afterwards as particularly useful, instructive, profound and serious. Mr Shevardnadze, who emphasised again at the outset that the security question was the most difficult and complicated of all, nevertheless said there was great goodwill between the two sides to find a solution.

The suggestion by President Gorbachev that a united Germany should be an associate of both alliances was never seriously discussed, after its outright rejection by Herr Kohl and President Bush.

Czechs honour their anti-Nazi heroes

FROM PETER GREEN IN PRAGUE

PRESIDENT Havel yesterday paid tribute to Czechoslovakia's war heroes, honoured by their country's leadership for the first time after 42 years of communist rule.

An Orthodox Mass at the Church of St Cyril and St Methodius in central Prague, was held in memory of seven British-trained free Czech paratroopers who assassinated Reinhard Heydrich, Hitler's consul, in 1942 and of other resistance volunteers who were, at best, ignored and in some cases persecuted by the former regime.

Heydrich's killers were run to ground in the crypt of the church on June 18, 1942, three weeks after his assassination. Besieged by Gestapo and SS troops and their ammunition all but exhausted, they met their deaths.

In retribution for the assassination, the Germans had earlier razed to the ground the town of Lidice, about 25 miles from Prague and in no apparent way connected to the assassination. The 199 men of Lidice were lined up and shot, and the town's women and children were sent to concentration camps. Czechoslovak historians say that, in addition to the inhabitants of Lidice and Lezaky, another town whose population was mass-



President Havel, right, and Metropolitan Dorotei at yesterday's Mass in Prague

cred or deported, 1,357 Czechs were shot in reprisals for Heydrich's death.

Czechoslovakia's Communist leaders celebrated the Heydrich assassination but ignored the thousands of surviving "boys", Czechoslovak resistance members who were trained in Britain and volunteered to be dropped or infiltrated during the

German occupation. Some of the volunteers were accused of being traitors and spies for the West, and many wound up in prison or uranium mines.

"Everyone came from Great Britain and Great Britain was a capitalist state," said Jan Stursa, who as a young captain parachuted into Bohemia in 1944.

A veteran aged 72, war

decorations on his lapels, who spent several years in the mines, said: "They had to put us away because we were fighting for freedom."

Vlastislav Zuk, a lieutenant in the American secret service, the OSS, was arrested for treason by communist partisans serving with the Red Army in August 1945. "I said to them we were all fighting

the same enemy and they called me a 'goddamn capitalist, plutocratic, imperialist pig,'" recalled Mr Zuk, still spry at the age of 70, in his American lieutenant's uniform. After the Communist putsch in 1948, Mr Zuk managed to escape through Berlin to the United States, where he worked as a computer programmer.

Rudolf Pernický, who trained in Scotland and England, was parachuted into occupied Czechoslovakia in the winter of 1944. He served on the Czechoslovak army general staff, but after the Communists took power was jailed for treason. "I came back from the war with hope, but the putsch forced me to work against the Communists. They were a step backwards," Mr Pernický said.

Mr Pernický, now president of the Confederation of Political Prisoners, shows his peeling hands, their nails split and deformed, the result of 11½ years in prisons, and eight years in the mines at Jachymov and Příbram.

Every Thursday since 1964, the "boys" have met in a Prague pub. "The StB (the former secret police) would call some of the boys in and ask them to co-operate, but they always refused," Mr Pernický said.

Now, he says, "democracy is returning, and we feel it will be better and better."

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East German MPs take 'day of unity' literally

FROM ANNE MCILVOY IN EAST BERLIN

EAST Germans awoke yesterday rubbing their eyes and checking their passports after a narrow escape from instant unification when the Sunday commemoration for the June 17 uprising, subsequently dubbed the "day of unity", nearly turned into just that.

"To think we were nearly turned into West Germans overnight," said the cloak-room attendant at the Volkskammer (parliament). "They don't hang about here, do they?"

In a rare wrist-slapping exercise directed at his unpredictable parliament, the East German prime minister, Lothar de Maizière, yesterday called on the country to pursue unification "with dignity and respect for our neighbours".

In the sober light of Monday morning this all sounded eminently restrained. Matters were altogether more frantic at the official parliamentary sitting on Sunday afternoon which abandoned the proposed agenda to devote its attention to a motion proposing "instant attachment to the Federal Republic of Germany".

The Volkskammer, evidently carried away by the first attendance of Chancellor

Helmut Kohl and the emotional recollection of June 17, 1953 — when ideas of unity were dispelled by the arrival of Soviet tanks — voted by a two-thirds majority to discuss the motion on instant unity put forward by the right-wing German Social Union. The motion was eventually sent into committee after two hours of heated debate, to the evident relief of Herr de Maizière, who pointed out that it would not further good relations with Moscow if President Gorbachev woke up to find that the 400,000 Soviet troops stationed on East German soil were now on West German territory.

The foreign minister, Markus Meckel, foreseeing a diplomatic nightmare, asked what would be left for Douglas Hurd and his French, American and Soviet counterparts to discuss at the "two plus four" talks taking place in East Berlin this week if East Germany had already decided to join West Germany over Sunday tea.

The German Social Union has never made a secret of the fact that it favours unification yesterday, if not sooner. Even in the heady early days of East German democracy, its leader, Hans-Wilhelm Ebeling,

was racing ahead of the trend, commenting that he was "ashamed" that East Germany still existed.

More surprising was the support for speeding up the process from the previously more cautious CDU and SPD backbenchers. Even the left-wing New Forum and other splinter groups initially opposed to unification have now decided that the evil had better come quickly. "At least we will have a constitution then," said the erstwhile proponent of a sovereign GDR, Konrad Weiss.

Only the New Forum veteran, Jens Reich, stood out against the tide, remarking that he had no wish to be unified under anaesthetic and by caesarean section. The popular former communist leader, Hans Modrow, restricted himself to asking the house how it could "be so dim", and shot furious glances in the direction of Chancellor Kohl.

The Chancellor, whose hunger for German unity is legendary, looked perturbed at finding people who want it even more quickly than he does, and headed with evident relief back to the more predictable parliamentary sessions held in Bonn.

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Only the New Forum veteran, Jens Reich, stood out against the tide, remarking that he had no wish to be unified under anaesthetic and by

Tributes to de Gaulle raise painful questions

FROM PHILIP JACOBSON IN PARIS

WITH his famous indifference to public opinion and undisguised distaste for France's *classe politique*, Charles de Gaulle would surely have derived a certain wry amusement from the pomp and ceremony with which yesterday's 50th anniversary of his rallying call to the nation has been invested.

Nobody knew better than he that only a tiny handful of the French were tuned in to the BBC when he called on them to resist the Nazi occupation and to have faith in his determination to redeem the nation's honour.

Nor did the French exactly flock to the colours de Gaulle had raised in exile: by some accounts, only five people from the sizeable French community then in Britain were moved to volunteer their services the day after the broadcast. In his own country, already sunk in the morass of defeat that led so swiftly to collaboration, the Pétain administration put in place by a damning majority of elected

French parliamentarians (569 out of 666 deputies) would soon condemn him to death for high treason.

So while the wreaths were being laid and the memorial plaques dedicated, and Paris was *en fête* along the Seine last night for the capital's lavish celebrations of June 18, 1940, the unanswered question was what Gaullism really means in France today.

By a bitter irony, the man who has succeeded most effectively in wrapping himself in the tricolour and the values traditionally associated with de Gaulle is none other than Jean-Marie Le Pen. In the hands of the National Front, patriotism, the primacy of national sovereignty and the institutions of the Fifth Republic installed by de Gaulle have been perverted into a narrow and menacing nationalism which appears to strike an increasingly resonant chord among the ordinary French.

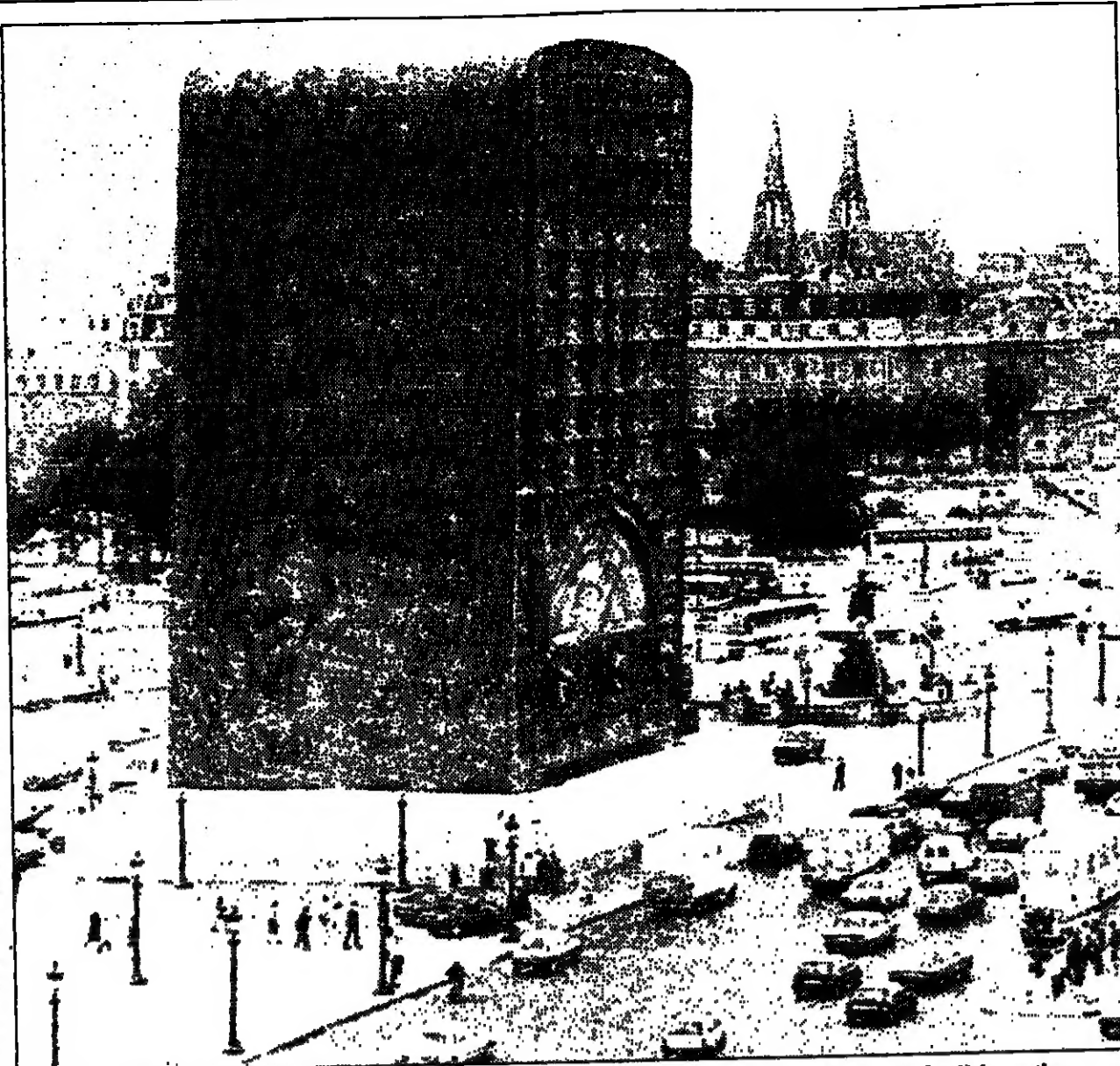
Cashing in on the demoralisation and chronic disarray of the self-proclaimed heirs of Gaullism — Jacques Chirac and the RPR party he leads — M Le Pen has stolen so much ground from the Gaullists that one wing of the RPR now proposes to fight him on his own dangerous territory. What the general would have made of M Le Pen — whose claims to have been a teenage Resistance hero are less than universally accepted — we can only guess.

After he retired to Colombey-les-Deux-Églises, de Gaulle wrote, with characteristic modesty, of being France's providential man, thrown up by a great crisis to preserve something precious in the French nation. That "certain idea of France", one can say with some assurance, does not correspond with M Le Pen's intolerant and bullying vision of the future.

As for M Chirac, who never ceases to proclaim his lineal descent from the general, less than 20 per cent of the electorate saw enough similarity to vote for him in the last presidential elections. In the cutting judgement of André Fontaine, the distinguished editor of *Le Monde*, voters acted on "the contrast between the record of what de Gaulle actually did and what now remains of Gaullism as a political fault".

Then we have François Mitterrand, whose early assessment of the powers de Gaulle awarded himself under the Fifth Republic was that it amounted to "a permanent coup d'état". One has heard rather less about that dictatorship in the 10 years that President Mitterrand has been in the Elysée Palace, and the Socialists have slipped effortlessly into Gaullist clothes where France's sacred right of nuclear self-defence is concerned (M Mitterrand's brilliant success at convincing the French of his Gaullist credentials naturally infuriates M Chirac and the RPR faithful).

Appropriately, among the millions of words printed in the French press on the present celebrations (which will be followed in November by the centenary of de Gaulle's birth and the 20th anniversary of his death), it was left to the astringent and irreverent *Le Monde* columnist, Claude Sarraute, to pose the most awkward questions. "How many of us heard that inspired appeal... and how many arose to respond to it? You could count them on one hand here, while in Vichy four million Pétainists prostrated themselves before this senile old man who laid the country beneath the German boot."



Radio traffic: Parisian drivers making their way around a giant replica of a radio relaying de Gaulle's wartime messages in Place de la Concorde yesterday, as France marked the 50th anniversary of his call to arms from London

EC clears stage for meeting on political union

FROM MICHAEL BRYON IN LUXEMBOURG

EUROPEAN Community foreign ministers yesterday cleared the way for an inter-governmental conference on political union this year, approving a detailed list of questions that must be considered by EC leaders at their summit in Dublin next week.

The discussions, together with those on economic and monetary union, were marked by a noticeably more flexible and enthusiastic participation by Britain, despite the government's doubts on the need for inter-governmental conferences on both issues. Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, persuaded his colleagues to look seriously at most of the problems first raised by Britain. Spokesmen for other ministers said he had not attempted any blocking measures.

Their report said political union had four main aims: to strengthen the community's capacity to take decisions, to make it more democratically responsive, to make its institutions more efficient, and to outline a common foreign and security policy.

They said any other European state that accepted the community's final goals could become a member. But in deepening political inte-

gration, several key questions had to be settled. The first was the scope of change: how much more responsibility should be transferred to the community, how would the notion of EC citizenship with specific rights be worked out, and how much joint co-operation should there be on such issues as the fight against drugs and in the political and judicial area.

Leaders would also have to discuss changes in existing institutions, and the role of the Council of Ministers. The conference must also look at democratic accountability — how much extra power should be given to the European parliament, and how should national parliaments be more involved?

On European monetary union, the ministers' discussions were overshadowed by an outburst from Jacques Delors, president of the commission, who appeared irritated by calls for further preparation and talk of a possible "two-speed Europe".

He rejected the suggestions and also attacked those who said there should be no links between the conferences on monetary and political union. The two, he insisted, should run in parallel.

Massacre of students confirmed

Kinshasa — A Zaire parliamentary commission yesterday confirmed that a masked commando unit last May entered Lubumbashi University by night and massacred students with the blessing and connivance of local authorities.

Some reports say as many as 150 students died, their throats cut with knives and bayonets, when the commandos got into the university late at night after the electric power was cut off. The parliamentary report was unable to say exactly how many students had died, partly because its investigation did not begin until three weeks after the killings on the night of May 11.

The report said the attack was "premeditated and meticulously prepared". It said three student informers from Equateur, President Mobutu's home province, persuaded the authorities to launch the attack after they had been unmasked by students and beaten. (AP)

Soviet pilot flees to Turkey

Ankara — A Soviet pilot yesterday landed a small passenger plane on a beach on Turkey's Black Sea coast and asked for political asylum, a government official said here. Requesting anonymity, the official said the pilot was alone in the 12-seater aircraft when it landed near Kumcagiz village in Kocaeli province at 1:30 pm.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported yesterday that an AN-2 plane was hijacked in the Ukrainian port of Odessa. No other details were given. (AP)

Unhappy debtor kills up to six

Jacksonville — A gunman killed as many as six people at a Florida finance company yesterday, police said. A local radio station reported that the man later took his own life. The local radio report said the gunman was apparently unhappy about having his car repossessed. "There's a multiple shooting and our people are at the scene," a police spokesman said. (Reuter)

Collor falls short of cutback target

FROM LOUISE BYRNE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

PRESIDENT Collor de Mello of Brazil failed to meet his own deadline yesterday for naming 360,000 public workers to be dismissed as a crucial part of his economic plan.

Ministries announced the dismissal of about 100,000 workers, but fell short of the target, which would cut back the civil service by up to 30 per cent.

The failure to cut public spending is the latest setback for Senhor Collor, who completes 100 days in office on Friday. Inflation has been reduced from more than 70 per cent a month but is still at double figures. The planned sale of public companies has had to be postponed and a wave of strikes shows increasing opposition from workers.

One of the first measures to be implemented in the economic austerity plan, announced when the president

took office in March, was the freezing of up to 80 per cent of savings in bank accounts. However, much of that money is now back in circulation.

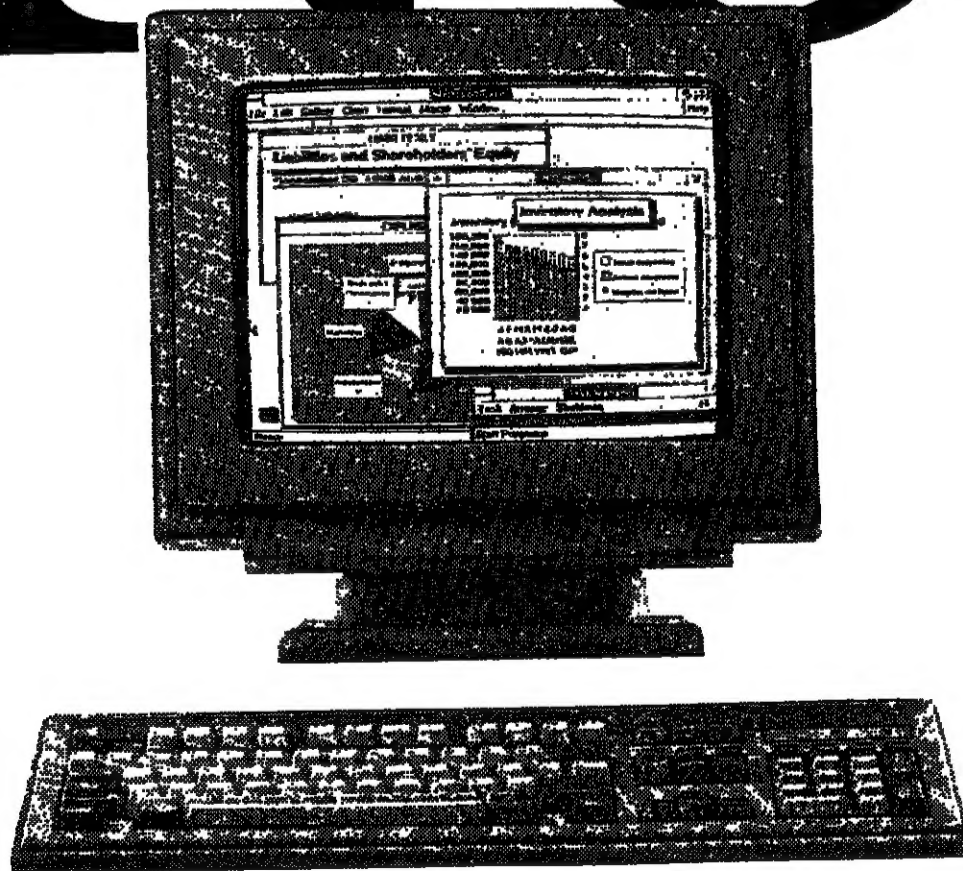
Senhor Collor is expected to admit he has fallen short of his planned targets in a speech on national television and radio on Friday. But he will emphasise that the battle to reform the public service has at least begun. Jobs have been cut and more than 30 state companies have been closed.

Analysts believe the government will only be able to dismiss 120,000 of the 1.6-million public servants.

Administrative reform is crucial to Brazil's economic recovery. Plans introduced under the Sarney government also foundered on the failure to cut back government spending. Senhor Collor promised he would not fall into the same trap.

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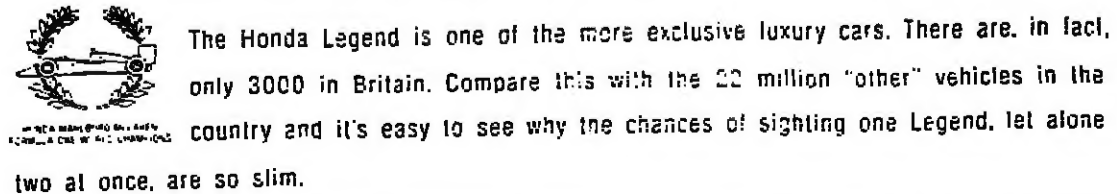
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Tamil rebels face all-out war launched by Colombo

From James Pringle in Ampara, Sri Lanka

REFUGEES were fleeing from villages along Sri Lanka's eastern coast yesterday as the Sri Lankan Army and militant Tamil separatists prepared for what a government minister described as "all-out war".

"The ceasefire in the north-east has been abandoned," said Ranjan Wijeratne, minister of defence, referring to the failure of the second ceasefire in a week. "The northeast of the country is in a situation of all-out war and military commanders have been given authority to use any operational measures necessary to defeat the guerrillas," Mr Wijeratne added.

Moving in small, highly mobile groups, fighters of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, some as young as 14, were entering villages in the east of the country and attacking police stations while firing rockets and mortars into army camps. In one case, soldiers claim an unidentified gas was used against them.

As the Sri Lankan Army was rushing reinforcements, including new armoured personnel carriers and scout cars, to the front, sources in Tiger-controlled areas said some fresh guerrilla troops were arriving by sea from the northern Jaffna peninsula, the main Tamil heartland.

Up to 15,000 refugees have fled the war zone and are seeking shelter in schools and government buildings here, local officials said. The northeastern town of Trincomalee is back in government hands, but sources said much of it had been destroyed by fire. They said the Tigers had evacuated up to 20,000 Tamil residents before the Sri Lankan Army entered.

Police and civilian vigilantes were said to have seized 37 Tamils, some of whom had been sheltering at Trincomalee hospital, and had taken them away for questioning amid fears that widespread revenge killings - even a

pogrom against Tamils - may begin.

Military sources here said 1,000 policemen had surrendered and that some may have been murdered, though the Tigers have denied it.

Fleeing Sinhalese and Tamil Muslim civilians said they had lost confidence in the police. "They are throwing down their arms and running away in the face of the Tigers," one refugee said.

Some Sinhalese villagers here say they were opposed to a ceasefire in the first place. "If the army stops fighting, the terrorists will come into our village," a shopkeeper said in Huana near here. A platoon of Tigers had been reported just over a mile away, he said.

Heavy fighting resumed on Sunday less than 24 hours after a ceasefire went into effect on Saturday night. The separatists said fighting, which is also occurring in the Jaffna peninsula, had resumed because the army had made "large-scale troop movements." The army for its part accused the Tigers of "unprovoked attacks".

The fields east of here are devoid of human life, and the villages deserted except for abandoned dogs. The villagers are fleeing with cattle and chickens.

Colombo-based diplomats were speculating why the Tigers had launched attacks at this time, especially in the east of Sri Lanka where they have at most 3,000 fighters, many very young. "It was either a gamble or a blunder," one diplomat said. "The Tigers had everything going their way in negotiations with the government and now they seem to have thrown it away. I cannot see how anyone can cobble together a political solution at this stage."

Sources here confirmed the initial trouble began a week ago when a Muslim tailor who made uniforms for the Tigers in Batticaloa, a Tamil-held town on the coast, had an affair with a Sinhalese man's wife. The husband got into a fight with the tailor, who was taken to the police station and beaten up. Tigers then entered the police station to rescue the tailor and ended by abducting two policemen. Military sources here said some fighting ensued. Tigers then raided more than 20 other police stations, taking money and weapons. In some cases they abducted police, who were shot.

The government and the Tigers had been talking for more than a year over measures that would give Tamils more autonomy in the north-east, where in many places they are in a majority. Under the terms of a truce in effect since May last year, the Tigers moved freely in the northeast while troops and police stayed in barracks. Police and army found this humiliating.

Meanwhile, there were unconfirmed reports from army sources that 40 government paratroopers were feared dead after they jumped from an aircraft over what they thought was an army camp but which was a Tiger camp.

Food and medical supplies were running low at two other army camps surrounded by the guerrillas, who have refused to allow wounded soldiers to be evacuated.

The order to use "any operational measures necessary" will suit army officers who complained that the ceasefire tied their hands when they were about to take the initiative.

The Tigers are now in a conventional war and could suffer as a result, diplomats in Colombo said. "It is difficult to understand how they allowed themselves to get into this position," one said.



First-year women students leave Peking university yesterday for two weeks of military training in Hebei province

The best and brightest flee China

From Catherine Sampson in Peking

IT WAS a sad day for China's Central Ballet Troupe when the audience walked out and demanded their money back. Not because the dancing was bad but because there was not enough of it: there were too few ballerinas on stage.

More than 100 dancers, it transpired, had tipped off to the West. For as the brightest and best are leaving Hong Kong in anticipation of the Chinese takeover in 1997, there is a parallel flow of talent from the mainland.

As in Hong Kong, the mainland brain drain started long before the June 4 massacre but has been exacerbated by it and is now eroding an entire generation of artistic and academic skills.

In Hong Kong, the root

cause is anxiety about a future under a regime unfriendly to capitalism. In China, the cause is misery in the present tense state, caused not only by an ideologically imposed creative straitjacket but by massive underfunding of the arts and academia.

The Peking-backed paper which reported the ballet walkout explained that the troupe was so short of money that it could only afford to keep putting on the same old show, *Swan Lake*, night after night. As a result, some 130 ballet dancers had left the troupe since 1978, when China began to open its doors to the West.

Similarly, nearly 400 musicians had left the Central Philharmonic Orchestra and

whose job it was to reassure the people of Hong Kong that it was worth staying - himself fled to the United States, where he is "resting" indefinitely. While the preferred destinations are the United States, Canada and Australia, visa applicants are prepared to consider anywhere that will take them. Even a less than ideal primary destination can act as a stepping-stone to other countries. The first objective is to leave China.

The number of Chinese restaurants, for instance, in Malia has more than doubled since last June - a phenomenon put down to the increased number of Chinese students in Malia working their way through college in the way they know best.

The most poignant symbol of despair came recently when Xu Jiatun - China's ambassador in Hong Kong for years,

Central Conservatory of Music. As for sports, there are 100 Chinese professional table-tennis players in Japan and 20 in West Germany, according to an article which accused them of blindly worshipping money.

Students, too, see only a bleak future in China. One Western embassy reported a yearly 100 per cent increase in the number of university students applying for visas. In these circumstances, a diplomat said, the increase in visa applications after June 4 was in keeping with the general trend - it should be seen as "substantial but not unusual".

Splits appear in Israel coalition

From Richard Owen in Jerusalem

DAVID Levy, the new Israeli foreign minister, clashed with Yitzhak Shamir, the prime minister, over the Middle East peace process and control of Israeli foreign policy yesterday, revealing the first cracks in the week-old right-wing coalition government.

Mr Levy was reported to be furious that Mr Shamir had issued statements construed by the United States and Egypt as hardline without referring to the foreign ministry. An unrepentant Mr Shamir yesterday launched further initiatives, inviting President Assad of Syria for talks in Israel and at the same time calling on America to end its dialogue with the Palestine

Liberation Organisation because of recent Palestinian terrorist attacks on Israel.

Syria ignored the invitation and has joined other Arab states in declaring that right-wing Israeli policies are bringing the Middle East to the brink of another war.

Disagreements also emerged in the Israeli leadership over Soviet Jewish immigration, with senior officials opposing a demand by Ariel Sharon, the flamboyant housing minister and former war hero, for exclusive powers over immigration.

Uri Gordon, head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, accused the new government of endangering a

further influx of Soviet Jews by failing to make clear that it was discouraging new immigrants from settling in the occupied territories.

Mr Levy, aged 52, has been labelled a hawk on the Palestinian issue over the past year. In the previous Likud-Labour coalition, in which he was minister of housing and deputy prime minister, Mr Levy joined the hardline Mr Sharon in imposing constraints on Mr Shamir's plan for Palestinian elections, thus in effect undermining it.

Mr Levy also supported ultra-nationalist Jewish settlers in the West Bank and, to US dismay, secretly channelled government money to

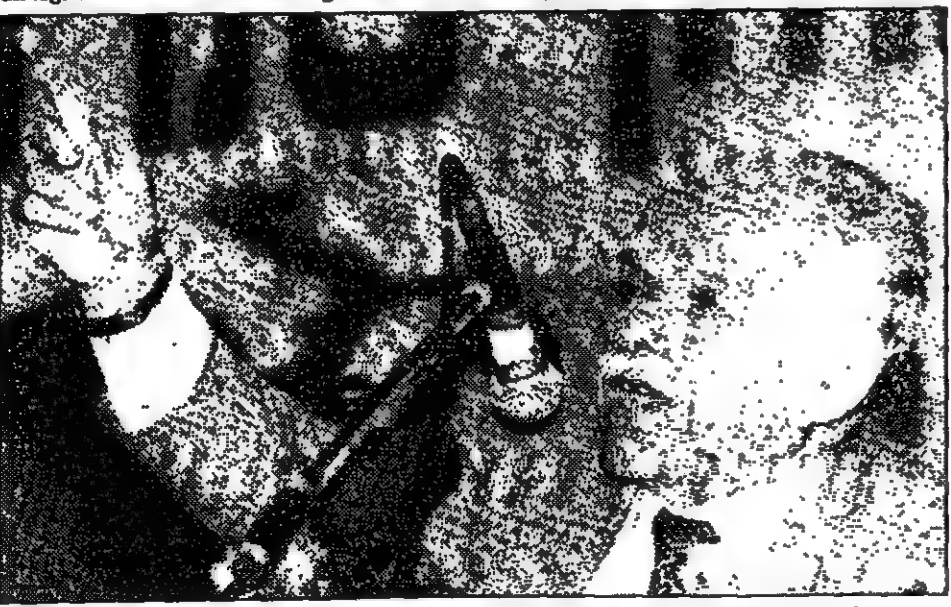
Jewish militants who took over St John's Hospice, a Christian property in Jerusalem's Old City. Mr Levy has also made no secret of his ambition to succeed Mr Shamir as prime minister.

Yesterday officials emphasised that foreign ministers tended to become more flexible when confronted with the realities of world diplomacy. A Moroccan Jew by origin, and hence idolised by Israel's poor but influential Sephardi community, Mr Levy is seen as the new face of an Israel which has steadily become more Middle Eastern and less European. He speaks almost no English, in contrast to the European-born or Americanised Israelis who have traditionally formed Israel's elite.

Mr Levy spent several days in hospital last week after suffering a mild heart attack, reportedly as a result of being exhausted by the intensive coalition negotiations.

Yesterday, however, he made his presence felt, letting it be known that he intended to visit Washington and also that he wanted to have talks with President Mubarak of Egypt. Israeli newspapers said Mr Levy had instructed foreign ministry officials to withhold a message to Mr Mubarak because it had not been co-ordinated with him.

Mr Levy was also said to be unhappy that Mr Shamir had appeared to reject out of hand the American proposal for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo.



Mr Shamir addressing school students at Peth Tikva, near Tel Aviv, yesterday

Cambodia hopes fade as fighting flares up again

From Neil Kelly in Bangkok

HOPES of a ceasefire in Cambodia are receding as warring factions in the country raise the tempo of military operations.

After a three-hour battle on Sunday guerrillas of the Khmer Rouge and the army of Prince Sihanouk, the resistance leader, captured the strategically important provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 60 miles north of Phnom Penh, from government forces.

A spokesman for the guerrillas said they later withdrew to the outskirts of the city "for security reasons" and to safeguard the civilian population of about 50,000.

Both this operation and fighting in several other areas are putting in jeopardy the ceasefire agreement between the Phnom Penh government, headed by Hun Sen, the prime minister, and the non-communist resistance groups, namely Prince Sihanouk's forces and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The truce was agreed during a meeting in Tokyo earlier this month. The non-communist factions agreed not to initiate military operations after the end of July, but the Khmer Rouge said it would ignore the agreement. Indeed, Prince Sihanouk said at the time that the agreement was worthless without Khmer Rouge approval.

The Phnom Penh government has not mentioned the Kompong Thom attack but diplomatic reports said government forces had tried to recapture the city, which controls all routes to the capital and the northern provinces of Camsam Reap, Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear.

The Khmer Rouge radio and a Sihanouk spokesman said the guerrillas had been able to overrun the city because of the "co-operation" of people there. They said that resistance forces now controlled all of Kompong Thom province which is one of the richest in Cambodia.

About 1,500 Sihanouk guerrillas attacked Kompong Thom from the northwest and an unknown number of Khmer Rouge from the south. The city was defended by some 1,000 special police who are said to be more reliable and aggressive than regular army units, now weakened by desertion and low morale.

The guerrillas said they captured four Soviet-built T54 tanks, other vehicles and some heavy artillery.

Western intelligence sources in Bangkok confirmed there had been fighting at Kompong Thom but did not know the situation there now. They said it would not be

surprising if the guerrillas had overrun the city, as they had been active in the area for years and had gained substantial support from civilians.

The government, they said, now faced the possibility of being cut off from the north and might be forced to supply the area by national route 5, which runs through territory which is controlled by the Khmer Rouge.

In a radio broadcast the Khmer Rouge said non-communist forces had attacked government positions near Battambang and Sisophon, two government strongholds near the Thai border. A liberation front official said their guerrillas were involved, but denied it was a joint operation with the Khmer Rouge.

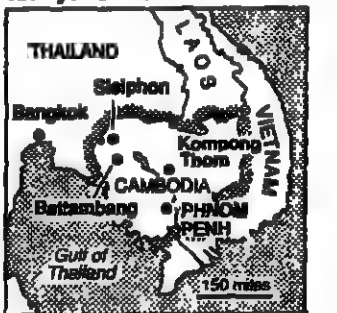
Co-operation with the Khmer Rouge is a sensitive issue for the non-communist guerrillas and for their supporters in the United States and elsewhere. They say they never fight alongside the Khmer Rouge, but sometimes they attack the same targets.

Diplomats say the most disturbing developments for the Phnom Penh government are increasing signs of support for the resistance, particularly the Khmer Rouge. There was evidence of growing hostility towards the government among civilians and the military, they said.

Cambodians travelling to and from the Thai border say they can now move freely and quickly across country compared with a year ago. They are rarely challenged by government forces who, they say, appear to control less territory than previously and are clearly less willing to fight. They say they frequently see government soldiers fraternising with the guerrillas belonging to all the resistance factions.

However, the Phnom Penh government last week said it had killed 6,600 guerrillas during the recent dry season offensive between November and May.

The Khmer Rouge's defeat of the American-backed Cambodian government army in the Kompong Thom area in 1971 is regarded as the turning point in the war which ended with the Khmer Rouge victory four years later.



Husain in peace plea to Europe

From A Correspondent in Dubai

KING Husain of Jordan last night called on Europe, and particularly the United Kingdom, to play a fuller part in the search for a Middle East peace. He suggested that it might be time for Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, to meet Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, as a gesture of support.

"I suppose they are in touch, and the meeting might be a welcome development. The PLO have done everything they were ever asked to do to meet the criteria that were set for them," he said. "They have not got much to show for it, but it is to their credit that they did what they have done so far."

King Husain, who is one of the Arab world's most loyal allies in the West, said that the peace plan put forward by James Baker, the US Secretary of State, seemed to be dead and buried, leaving Europe and Britain with an important role to play.

"Britain in particular has its links with the area, it has its position within Europe, and it has access to the United States. There is very definitely a positive influence that it could contribute," he said during a satellite interview from Amman.

He agreed that a meeting with Mr Arafat would be a welcome sign of confidence from Britain at a time when the Americans seem to be losing interest in maintaining their dialogue with the PLO. The PLO chairman met William Waldegrave, the foreign office minister, last year but has never had a formal meeting with a British cabinet minister.

"Europe has a voice that hopefully will be heard," King Husain said, "but there are extremists waiting and doing their utmost to destroy any future for the people of this area, and to make any progress towards peace a thing of the past."

Financial cloud over Kaifu

From Joe Joseph in Tokyo

TOSHIKI Kaifu yesterday became the latest in a long list of postwar Japanese prime ministers to fall under financial scrutiny when a newspaper disclosed details of a lucrative stock deal carried out by his closest aide, a Japanese MP's traditional treasurer.

Mr Kaifu, whose bid for the prime ministership last summer at the height of the Recruit bribery scandal was helped by his reputation as a clean politician, denied knowing about the deal or of benefiting from it.

The stock transaction has netted his aide, Mitsuo Ando, about 20 million yen (£2,000) on a purchase of 30 million yen's worth of shares in Meitec, a computer software company based in Mr Kaifu's constituency in Aichi, central Japan.

"It was very thoughtless behaviour," Mr Kaifu said. "It happened because of lack of supervision, so I have warned him severely. Of course, it is out of the question for cabinet members to engage in stock transactions, or for their secretaries to engage in activities that invite suspicion."

With most Japanese investors licking their wounds after the Tokyo stock market's recent crash, news of the 20 million yen profit has done little to dampen their curiosity about how MPs and their aides so often manage to pick shares that perform spectacularly well.

The Asahi newspaper said the purchase, even though made in his aide's name, came just three weeks after the Kaifu cabinet was inaugurated last August and it may have violated rules brought in last summer banning ministers from share-dealing.

The Asahi reported: "Under such circumstances, and especially because Mr Ando has been called Kaifu's treasurer, it is not too much to say that the prime minister himself broke the rule he had laid down."

260 leave Liberia on last plane

Abidjan - Another 260 Americans have fled Liberia in possibly the last US evacuation from Monrovia, the capital besieged by rebels. The refugees flew by chartered plane to Abidjan, Ivory Coast, to board a US military aircraft for Charleston, South Carolina. (Reuters)

Gold denial

Nicosia - Saudi Arabia has denied a report that it offered large amounts of gold for sale and insisted it had nothing to do with the recent fall in bullion prices. (Reuters)

No fizz

Lille - Cafe owners, restaurateurs and hoteliers in northern France are boycotting Coca-Cola to protest against plans to install vending machines for soft drinks. (Reuters)

Jumbo rampage

Libreville - Herds of elephants fleeing the noise made by timber workers have destroyed farms in southern Gabon, the Gabon News Agency said. (AP)

Karen attack

Rangoon - Security forces drove off Karen guerrillas who attacked a ferry on the Salween river in eastern Burma, wounding 17 passengers. (AP)

Poisoned water

Verden - This French town is without drinking water because of unexplained pollution. Trout placed in the water died. (AFP)

Death toll up

Shadyside, Ohio - The death toll from flash floods rose to 21 when a body was found in the Ohio river. Hopes faded for 16 missing people. (AP)

Book bomb

Ankara - A bomb believed to have been planted by Islamic fundamentalists exploded in a shop selling religious books here, injuring eight people.

Angola talks

Lisbon - Angola's government and the Unita rebels had talks near here at the weekend to discuss ending their 15-year civil war. (Reuters)

Costly cat

Adelaide - The cat that survived a 48-day journey from London without food or water in a car container may become the most expensive feline in Australia. Whoever adopts the stowaway will have to pay \$870 in quarantine fees. (AP)

Protests will fuel emotions at Aids meeting

From Charles Bremner in New York

THOUSANDS of homosexuals are planning to give dramatic voice to their anger and despair when the International Conference on Aids opens in San Francisco tomorrow, the first time that the annual forum is being held in the city most identified with the disease.

The high emotion that surrounds the conference has been compounded this year by the growing militancy of America's gay community and by US laws which bar "sexual deviants" and Aids patients from entering the country. The Bush administration relaxed the rules, allowing conference participants to apply for special waivers, but that was not enough to prevent boycotts by more than 100 groups, including the International Red Cross, the European Community, the World Council of Churches and the French government.

As the medical experts and policy experts take stock of the epidemic now in its second decade, Aids activists from the US and around the

world plan to stage disruptions and alternative events, mainly to protest against what they see as the failure of the US government to devote enough resources to finding treatments and a cure for Aids and caring for Aids patients. Over 80,000 Americans have died of the disease, 5,000 of them in San Francisco. Experts are alarmed at the surge of infection among heterosexual, intravenous drug users in America's big cities. They are also worried that a younger generation of homosexuals is reverting to unsafe sexual practices that could produce a "second wave" in the epidemic.

No reports of medical breakthroughs are expected at the conference, according to Dr Paul Volberding, the meeting's co-chairman. But organisations such as ACT-UP (the Aids Coalition to Unleash Power), a New York-based network that specialises in provocative public events, are calling for vigorous demonstrations, using language that the police claim will incite riots. In a show of force on Sunday, riot police staged a rehearsal in crowd control in Golden Gate park.

While the local authorities have been struggling to ensure San Francisco's reputation for enlightenment on Aids and homosexuality, policemen have been asking for gloves and goggles to protect themselves from contamination.

The flames were fanned last week when a senior police officer commented on television about unsubstantiated rumours that homosexuals were planning to hurl bags of contaminated blood. "I'm not saying I would take a gun out and shoot him but I'm not going to say I wouldn't," the officer said. He was subsequently assigned to a desk.

The force has appointed male and female homosexual officers to co-ordinate operations and required all officers to watch a videotape that attempts to explain why the protesters are so angry.

The militants say the government still regards the disease as a product of the sexual and racial ghetto. "I'm utterly ashamed of the way my country and society have responded to this disease," said Pat Christen, the San Francisco ACT-UP leader. The

increasingly violent tactics of the militants are now separating them from the scientific and more moderate gay communities. These have drawn comfort from gains over the past year which have included a Congressional decision to spend one billion dollars over two years as "disaster relief" for Aids care and research.

There is evidence that prejudice over Aids persists, despite the efforts of President Bush and other leaders to demonstrate a new understanding for the victims. The American Civil Liberties Union reported on widespread patterns of discrimination in insurance, housing, health care and employment. What was more, one third of all people who experienced discrimination do not have the disease, the group said.

In New York, several thousand militant gays disrupted traffic at the weekend in protests against "gay-bashing". At one stage an angry mob surrounded the Greenwich Village flat of Edward Koch, the former mayor, and heckled and jostled him until he was rescued by police.

Settling up, and down

Woodrow Wyatt

You may not have heard of the *Local Government Chronicle*, but officials in local government know this independent journal well, talk to it and respect it. Last Friday it carried significant information about community charge gathering. This received scant coverage in those upmarket newspapers which have a lofty disdain for the charge, maintaining that it should have been buried at birth. To fortify the argument that the charge is a washout, stories proliferate of refusal to pay, forcing councils into cashflow shortages and high-interest borrowings. But the *LGC's* survey blames shortfalls in payment mainly on computer software problems.

It found "many councils suffering delays in processing rebates. A number could not provide up-to-date information as their systems could not post cash to accounts, in particular Gloucester..." Those like South Tyneside, with its own in-house software, were collecting well; there, 91 per cent of bills have already been paid in part or in full. Eastleigh, Elmbridge, Hereford, Bamber and Sutton had collection rates of 80 per cent or above. Scunthorpe reported 75 per cent collection in April/May and cashflow ahead of last year.

It is councils suffering from software failures and incompetence that are in trouble. Plymouth, with a 50 per cent collection rate, sent out 100,000 bills only in the week ending June 9. Sheffield, with a strike in its benefits section, has a large rebate backlog. Generally, the trend seems to be that collection and refusal to pay are no worse than under the old rates system, often better.

Properly managed councils should have no cashflow worries. Government grants fund 50 per cent of local spending, and much of it for this year has been paid up-front. Similarly, there is no difficulty with the 25 per cent or more coming from the new uniform business rate, of which £2,500 million has already been distributed to councils.

MPs, ministers and even I (as a recipient of letters to my *News of the World* column) can confirm that complaints about the charge have almost vanished from our mail. The new system is settling down unexpectedly quickly. This is remarkable, as only around 18 million previously paid domestic rates; now another 18 million who paid nothing before have been added. True, about 10 million chargepayers are entitled to rebates of up to 80 per cent, something that is not always publicised enough. Those on the lowest incomes get a supplement to their income tax support, enabling them to pay the 20 per cent of the charge not subject to rebates. If their council is well run, they can make a little profit; if not, they have to find an extra pound or so a week, thus becoming more sensi-

tive to the council's performance.

The local elections showed from different parts of the country that the accountability factor is starting to work. This greatly annoys wasteful, spendthrift and incompetent councils. Most councils deliberately overspend their spending for this year as it was the last year they could falsely blame their excesses on the government for introducing a new tax with new taxpayers. Next year that excuse will look shop-soiled. But some power to cap councils wantonly multiplying their chargepayers must be retained. If the courts decide this week, on appeal, that Mr Christopher Patten was not within his powers in his recent council capping, then the law must be changed. Capping reinforces accountability for the comparatively few utterly deplorable offenders who take advantage of the long gap before voters can next express their anger.

The Audit Commission has identified value-for-money and efficiency improvements of £1,328 million, half of which have now been achieved. Mr Howard Davies, the audit controller, remarks that "local councils are, on average, slowly becoming more efficient". Speeding up cost-cutting is what the community charge is all about.

Certainly there will be adjustments in such areas as extending non means-tested transitional relief, helping student nurses, protecting husbands and wives living in houses of low rateable value who suddenly pay much more, and so forth. Also, ways must be found to ensure that councils receiving government money to help the especially hard hit pass it on and do not spend it elsewhere. I hope the government will not spend the much-talked-of extra £3 billion on alleviations, but, if there is this money available, will reserve much of it for tax cuts.

By the next election the new system will be so embedded that business rate, of which £2,500 million has already been distributed to councils.

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...and moreover

ALAN COREN

There are no flies on me. So why is one of my ears larger than the other? Were this a decent comic, that intriguing little prolegomenon would be followed by (*Answer: foot of col. 6*), whereupon, having turned the page upside down, the reader would immediately fall about, slapping his thigh and hooting, and repeating the joke to as many neighbours as he could manage before being asked to stand in the corridor. But, sadly for all of us, time has cracked on a bit since Form 4a and life's riddles no longer offer themselves up for quick solutions. This is a serious newspaper, and even after I have led you through 800 words of verbal wilderness, we shall not catch sight of the promised answer. When we get to the foot of col. 2, no good, I am afraid, will come of turning the page around. We shall be none the wiser.

On Saturday morning, the weather took a turn for the better so I went into the garden with a book. Which book doesn't matter, but you ought to know that it didn't smell. I am a great sniffer of books; it is a particular pleasure, and one which ensures, for me at least, that television will never replace great literature. I can thus be sure that the book, on this occasion, was entirely unscented. So was I. I had just showered, I was clean as a whistle. I did not smell of anything at all. Certainly not of rotten plum or midge. All around me, on the other hand, the garden smelt of everything a warm June garden smells of. For anything keen on smelling, I was the last place to go.

As I opened the book, I felt feet on my left ear. I shook my head, gently, and the wasp took off, did a couple of circuits of my head, and landed on my right ear. I was thus forced to conclude that it had not landed in error. It had been on the lookout for an ear.

Thirty days, one does not set about the execution of wasps lightly. Apart from the fact that we are all caring one-world persons now, live and let live, there is the question of even more caring one-world persons walking about in balalaeva helmets and Wasp Rights sashes,

ready to lob a Molotov cocktail over the fence at the first sound of swatting. I therefore lifted my book to my ear, in the hope that the wasp would walk on to it and could then be carried carefully to somewhere earless.

No bibliophile, it I could tell this from a sudden sharp pain in the lobe. I leapt, flailed, swore, and sprinted into the house to hold an ice-cube against the ear to reduce the swelling. After a few minutes, I had a big, cold ear. At this point, the smart aleck on my cheque card murmured "Sweet are the uses of adversity," and I knew what I had to do. If a big throbbing ear was not to be wasted, I should have to find out why I had it. I went to the library.

When the librarian was looking at my ear, I said "Have you got a good book on wasps?" She came back with Burton's *Encyclopaedia of Insects*, Reynolds's *Bees and Wasps*, and Daglish's *Name That Insect* (which, if I am any judge of the culture, could well be an ITV celebrity quiz show any day now), and by 3pm, I had vesperology under my belt. Were I ever to find myself round a bridge table with Burton, Reynolds and Daglish, my small talk would leave them stunned. I know not only that the queen wasp, unable to make wax, builds her nest from spit and paper, but that, unlike the queen bumblebee, she starts with the roof. There she is fed on chewed-up insects by her sexless daughters, but they do no housework. This is done by the hoverfly, which eats wasp droppings.

I know a lot more stuff like this, but I have room only to tell you that the wasp subsists on midges and nectar, particularly that oozing from rotten fruit, and that all three authorities go to great pains to stress that wasp is thus a wonderful friend to me. But I am an authority, too, now — especially when it comes to great pain — and what I have been unable to discover is why, if we are neither rotten fruit or midges, wasps want to walk on our ears, and sting us when we object. On this, Burton, Reynolds and Daglish are silent. They say nothing about wasps and men, except that they are wonderful friends.

P.A. J. Waddington argues against proposals to institute an 'officer class' for the police

Bobby to brasshat—the only way

Mrs Thatcher, we are told, is eager to introduce an "officer class" into the British police, and her enthusiasm is shared by some senior Tory backbenchers. After ten years in which the police have been the only public service that the government has persistently favoured and generously funded, it seems that radical restructuring is likely to be imposed on a force reluctant to accept it.

The danger of a single hierarchy is that it creates a closed world of senior staff steeped in traditional methods. This is particularly the case in the police, where even Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary are recruited from retired chief constables.

The proposal is to introduce a two-tier hierarchy, like that of the military, with some recruits entering at the level of inspector or chief inspector. The argument runs that the task of senior officers is different from that of their subordinates. Senior officers exercise command and must manage those beneath them. The skills, knowledge and expertise that make a good bobby or detective

are not the same as those needed to be a good commander or manager. But will an officer class make the police more efficient? I doubt it.

The military analogy is inapplicable in at least two respects. First, despite the superficial similarities of rank structure, senior police officers do not, and cannot, command subordinates as their military counterparts do. Operational decisions in the police are not taken at the top of the pyramid and carried out by those at the bottom. Police do not implement pre-planned strategy, but respond to whatever problems the public bring to their attention. An American sociologist has accurately described policing as dealing with any situation where "something is happening which ought not to be happening and about which something should be done — now".

The "something" happening can be almost anything. In a recent survey of calls made to a divisional control room, I found that only a quarter were unambiguous reports of crime. Far more common were vague complaints of "trouble" with youths, customers,

neighbours and so on. People facing virtually any conceivable emergency turn to the police, from public utilities advising police of emergency repairs requiring road works, to an old lady who has a cat trapped in her bedroom.

These public demands enter the police hierarchy at the bottom. A telephone call is normally answered in the control room by a constable, who must gather all relevant information and decide upon the most appropriate response. Consequently, junior officers will decide whether to act immediately or to wait, and they will determine whether or not to deploy a foot patrol or a car, or perhaps several cars.

At the scene, the officers attending will decide what action to take. It is for them to determine whether to arrest youths causing a nuisance, or tell them to move on. Much of what these officers do remains hidden from their supervisors, because supervisors cannot be everywhere. Only if the officer decides to take formal action, such as arresting someone, is the incident likely to come to the attention of superiors.

This leads me to the second respect in which the military analogy is inapplicable. The police are not deployed in groups of officers, but as single individuals. Except in the unusual circumstances of public-order policing, senior officers do not accompany their subordinates on the ground. Subordinates undertake their duties, exercising potentially wide discretion, virtually alone.

They report back to their superiors, but the need to guard their backs encourages subordinates to say as little as they can get away with. A superior who had never been a constable and attended a "domestic" (a quarrel between husband and wife or neighbours, for example), would be unable to envisage the particular situation that lay behind the cryptic entry in a message log.

A divorce between subordinates with street knowledge and superiors without it would further extend the already wide and damaging gulf between the ranks. As it is, there is a tendency for "reliefs" (a group of officers working the same shifts together)

to acquire a protective shell of solidarity against outsiders — among whom are numbered their superiors.

The sole redeeming feature of senior police officers, in the eyes of many of their subordinates, is that at least they too pounded the beat, even if it was a long time ago. Even graduate entrants, who currently spend only a limited time on the beat, tend to be dismissed as innocent novices when they begin their ascent through the ranks. An officer class would lock even this modicum of credibility in the eyes of those they were supposed to command. Far from introducing more effective leadership, such an officer class would pose a serious danger of the junior ranks becoming a law unto themselves.

There is a need for greater openness in the police, and an officer class would achieve neither. It is one more example of the kind of quick fix that has bedevilled criminal justice policy in recent years.

The author is Director of Criminal Justice Studies at Reading University.

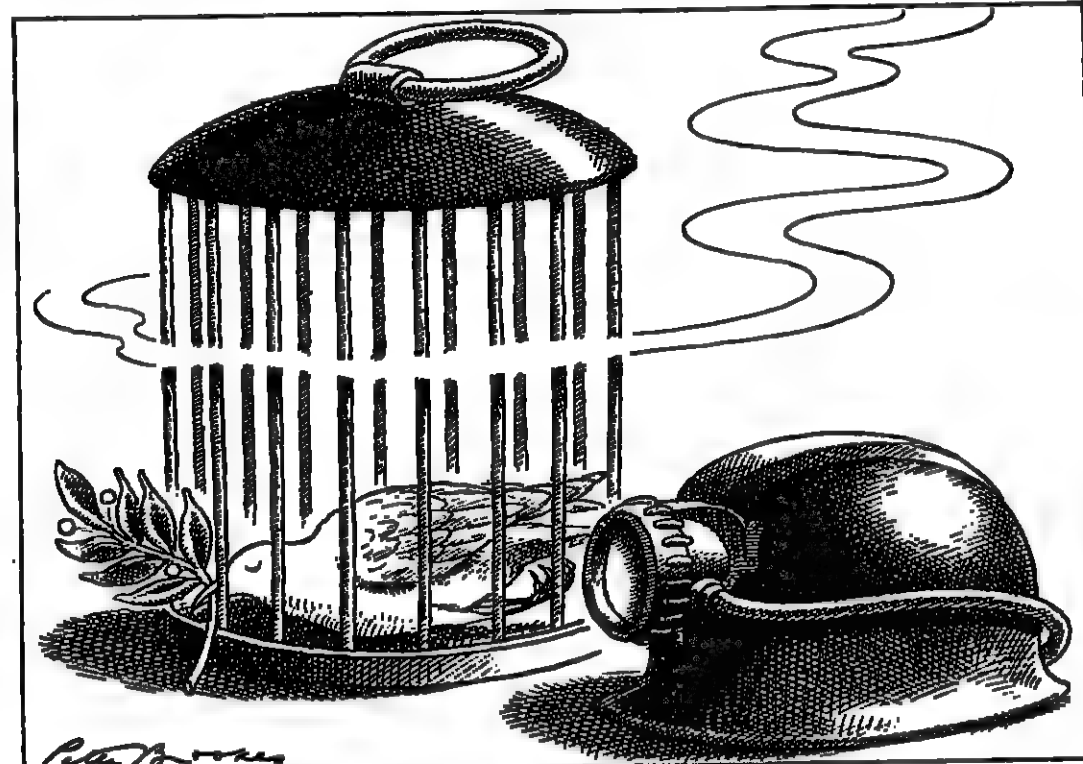
Might mob rule spread to Romania's neighbours?

Attacks by club-wielding miners on the streets of Bucharest not only threaten democracy in Romania but represent a potential nightmare for all post-communist Eastern Europe. What if the still-fragile democratic institutions in the area are swept away by rampaging mobs? After escaping from communism, are these countries now to be plagued by acute class war?

This is possible, but much would have to go wrong before Romania's fate overtook its neighbours. Romania is markedly different from them in a number of ways. Above all, nowhere else was the destruction of civil society as far-reaching as under Ceausescu. This has made it much easier for the National Salvation Front to manipulate a politically inexperienced and traumatised population for its own benefit. The Front has the authority of power, is accepted as having made the revolution of Christmas last year, and is trusted because it claims to have rid the country of Ceausescu, ensured improved food supplies and doubled miners' wages. Anyone who questions these assumptions is, therefore, an enemy. This explains why the Front was elected with such a big majority.

Despite its protestations of having renounced communism, the Front is far from practical purposes the communist party in a new guise. Because of Ceausescu's long reign, reform communism was never discredited in Romania, as it was elsewhere. Consequently, the solutions that have been tried and have failed in the rest of the Eastern bloc still command respect in sections of Romania's technical intelligentsia. There is still a belief, articulated by the Front's eminence grise, Silviu Brucan, among others, that a government run in the name of a backward and ignorant society possesses the answers to economic and technical reform.

The democratic credentials of the leadership and much of the Romanian population are threadbare. Neither is prepared to live with the searching criticism that is essential to democracy. The distinction between opponent and enemy is simply ignored. This led to the destruction of the headquarters of the opposition parties and of the one independent news-



George Schöpfung sees economic advance as the key to the consolidation of East European democracy

paper, Romania Libera, as well as the beating up of anyone who looked like an anti-government demonstrator.

Nowhere else in post-communist Europe is the situation so dire. Society in other countries has survived and organised to some extent, which has made smoother the transition to democracy. While in Romania the rulers and the intellectuals are completely at odds, elsewhere the opposite is true. The intellectuals' function is to give public currency and legitimacy to ideas and visions of the future; at the moment these ideas are firmly democratic. This makes it virtually impossible to give authority to non-democratic political movements. The post-communist governments accept this, even in Bulgaria, where the ex-communist Bulgarian Socialist party has built up a commanding lead in the elections.

This unity between rulers and intellectuals means that it is diffi-

cult for the kind of crude working-class thuggery seen in Bucharest to gain a political foothold. And the unity of rulers and intellectuals has been strengthened by the general defeat of the left, which is hardly surprising after four decades of self-styled proletarian rule. In Hungary, even the Social Democrats failed to win any parliamentary seats.

Defeat does not mean rout, however. Working-class support gave the communists successors a respectable vote in East Germany and Czechoslovakia; only in Hungary did the ex-communists win less than 10 per cent of the vote. The sections of the working class that benefited from communist rule, especially those in outdated heavy industries such as mining and engineering, will continue to support the communists' successors. Even in Poland, with its long tradition of working-class anti-government militancy, and its acute deflation and a consumption

squeeze, Lech Walesa was successful in persuading transport strikers to go back to work.

Hatred of intellectuals is probably deeper and more widespread in Romania than elsewhere. The Ceausescu years drove a thick wedge between the bulk of the population, who were wretchedly poor, and the intellectuals, who were marginally better off, hence the violent anti-intellectual reaction of the workers. This is not true to anything like the same extent in other countries.

In Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, the manual working class is more differentiated and has better avenues of upward mobility than in Romania. This mobility has helped to ease some of the stress of the change. Because these states have some time before any major economic crisis, they should be able to carry on building the institutions that will allow them to absorb the coming shocks of social and

economic upheaval. The success of the democratic elections and establishment of multi-party systems will be an encouragement.

The Romanian situation is further distinguished from that of the other states by Ceausescu's having exhausted the unifying power of nationhood through his constant over-emphasis of Romanian nationalism. Elsewhere, this is far less true, so appeals to nationhood and national pride can help to cement unity around the symbols and myths that hold the communities together. Not that ideas of nationhood can be used indefinitely to ease the transition, but in the short term such pride is valuable in offsetting cynicism about government and in generating energies to tackle new problems under highly adverse conditions.

Furthermore, Romania is now a terrible warning. No government in the area will wish to see mobs terrifying citizens as they have done in Bucharest. The distaste is particularly acute in Hungary, because of the increase in the number of refugees from Romania, mostly ethnic Hungarians. According to some sources, they are arriving at the rate of 600 a day. The story these refugees tell is of universal fear, and although few would have credited it, they say the situation was better under Ceausescu.

For the moment, then, the fledgling democracies of post-communist Europe are relatively secure. But there are dangers. If there is an economic collapse, the appeal of demagoguery of the kind seen in Romania will become much stronger.

In such circumstances, there could be Bucharest-style violence, based on the claim that only manual workers matter, coupled with xenophobic nationalism. Under different political conditions a section of the intelligentsia might emerge to give it shape. The new governments of the old communist bloc and Western Europe will all be watching anxiously to prevent that happening. Ultimately, only the success of the economic transformation can guarantee it.

The author lectures on East European politics at the London School of Economics.

Stirling in the money

One of Prince Charles's bugbears, the architect James Stirling, is expected to win a £55,000 prize this week. He was nominated by Edward Heath for the architecture section of the Japan Arts Association's Praemium Imperiale awards, which are among the world's most valuable, and is understood to have won the support of the judges, who in addition to Heath include Jacques Chirac, Helmut Schmidt, Amintore Fanfani and the American banker David Rockefeller.

Stirling's expected victory, which will be announced at Claridges on Thursday lunchtime and celebrated at a £40,000 banquet at Hampton Court in the evening, will spark off renewed controversy in the architectural world. Stirling's design for Peter Palmbo's proposed Mansion House scheme — which would have involved the demolition of eight listed Victorian buildings — was likened by Prince Charles to a "1930s wireless".

Stirling made his name in the 1960s with a series of designs that seemed to clash violently with their surroundings, such as the Cambridge history faculty library, with its vast, invisibly supported glass roof. Unsurprisingly, Stirling, along with those other famous members of what Prince Charles regards as the carbuncle club, Richard Rogers and the newly-knighted Sir Norman Foster, will not be among those speaking at the Prince of Wales's summer school at Oxford in August, when he hopes to stamp

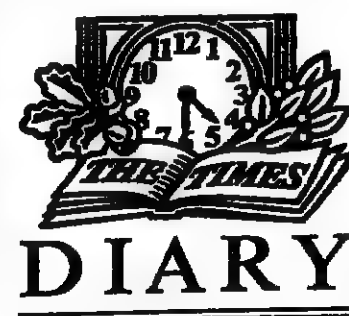
his personal vision of Britain on the country's young architects. In the prospectus for the school, Charles declares that good architecture is a matter of "good manners" as much as anything. Jules Lubbock, the school's director, yesterday summed up the purpose of the royal charm school as being "to oppose the view that just because people use word processors inside, the building has to look like one outside" — or, come to that, like a 50-year-old radio.

White slight

Details of Nelson Mandela's autobiography are due to be announced this week amid feverish speculation in the publishing world that the white South African novelist and anti-apartheid campaigner Nadine Gordimer will collaborate in writing it. Although not due until 1992, the book, as yet untitled, is thought to have broken all records for an advance: the American publisher Little Brown is not saying what it paid for the world rights, but trade sources put the figure in excess of £5 million.

Already the German publisher S. Fischer has bought the German rights for DM1.8 million (£640,000), but the weekly news magazine *Der Spiegel*, likely to be one of the prime bidders for German serialisation rights, says dismissively: "We don't buy blind, and besides Mandela is not a top priority for us."

Nadine Gordimer's British agent, Hilary Rubinstein, confirms that her participation is "under discussion", and it seems that the only sticking point now is the precise nature of the collaboration. The choice of the



white Gordimer will anger some purists in the ANC who will regard it as a slight, implying that no black writer is considered good enough. The publishing world, on the other hand, is thrilled at the potential link-up and predicts the world's biggest seller since Chairman Mao's *Little Red Book*.

Weighty matters

Sports minister Colin Moynihan is a busy man. Fresh from assisting the Sardinian police in keeping English football supporters in order, he is back in London to fulfil an equally difficult task — licking into shape some of his heftier parliamentary colleagues. With fitness expert Diana Moran, known to breakfast television viewers as the Green Goddess, he will put them through their paces on the lawn of the Houses of Parliament today in preparation for the annual Lords Commons tug-of-war on Monday. After the rehearsal, he flies back to Sardinia for England's key match against Egypt.

The tug-of-war sponsor, the Cancer Relief Macmillan Fund, expects a large attendance — in every sense — today, plus an assortment of other parliamentari-

ans tagging along for a free workout. Displaying commendable anticipation, it has ordered dozens of T-shirts for the occasion — all extra large.

Anne she's off!

Princesses and princesses in the royal enclosure at Ascot today will take second place to a far older royal personage, who will be honoured nearly 300 years after inaugurating horse-races on the Berkshire course. A new grandstand building has been named in honour of Queen Anne, who founded racing at Ascot in 1711 when she paid £559 19s 6d to



lay out a course on the heath. The first race of Royal week has long been the Queen Anne Stakes, but Ascot has taken nearly 300 years to pay her architectural tribute. Finished just in time for this year's big event, the Queen Anne building conforms to Ascot style, being of the same brick and stone as the old facade. Captain Nicholas Beaumont, the clerk of the course, says it will cater for

"grandstand" people — the 95 per cent of Ascot's 250,000 visitors who are not invited into the royal enclosure. It has five private dining rooms — and, more important for the *hoi polloi* — extensive bars. "It means another 2,000 people can now drink under cover," says Beaumont, no doubt recalling that rain and Ascot go together like football and hooligans. The founder herself had trouble with the weather in 1712, when the royal carriage got stuck in the mud. If it doesn't rain today it just won't be Ascot.

In the negative

Not all MPs are anxious to get in front of the camera. Some are equally happy behind it, as an all-party photography exhibition at Westminster demonstrates. Pictures on display include four stunning shots taken by Labour MP Andrew Bennett using an £8 camera, Austin Mitchell's portrayal of "Elvis Presley's stork", Russia's foremost fan of western rock music, pictures by Denis Healey, perhaps Westminster's best-known amateur photographer, and six — the most by any single exhibitor — by Tory MP Jerry Wiggins. Pure coincidence, of course, that he organised the exhibition.

Labour MP Roland Boyes used the occasion to renew his call for the ban on still cameras in the chamber to be lifted. Obviously prepared for the Speaker, Bernard Weatherill, produced a copy of *Pen and Pencil in Parliament*, published early this century, from which he quoted Joseph Chamberlain as saying: "I am afraid it is out of order to Kodak the House of Commons at any time." And, Weatherill added: "It still is."



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FLEXIBLE RESPONSE

The debate on the defence estimates in the House of Commons this week takes place in the shadow of the government's review of "options for change", the most far-reaching attempt to remodel British defence strategy since Labour abandoned Britain's defence commitments east of Suez. Tom King, the defence secretary, did well yesterday to lower some of the House's more extravagant expectations of an early "peace dividend". Defence spending taps cannot be turned on and off, and the other, private, debate between a small group of ministers and senior officials, the outcome of which will be presented to the cabinet next month, is not primarily concerned with the volume of defence spending.

The pursuit of cost-effectiveness and value for money is important, but the primary task of the "options for change" team is to respond to the dramatic improvement in East-West relations. The correct moves will not necessarily translate into immediate reductions in spending, although yesterday's cancellation of the next batch of Tornados for the RAF indicates the government's readiness to cut back firmly on excess equipment.

There is still instability and uncertainty in Eastern Europe, of which the violence in Romania is unlikely to be the last example. Mr King also reminded the Commons yesterday that, even if the West's best hopes for conventional East-West force reductions are fulfilled, the Soviet Union's continuing military strength could not be ignored. That said, Mr King is luckier than his forerunners. Whatever happens now in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, his advisers are unanimous that the threat from the Warsaw Pact, which has dictated the size and shape of all western defence budgets for so long, has virtually disappeared. In restructuring the armed forces, he has the opportunity, and obligation, to be bold.

He does not need to look for another enemy. The argument that defence planning should now concentrate on possible intervention in far-away places, such as the Middle East, the Far East and Africa, obviously attractive to defence chiefs, should be resisted. Talk of "force projection" conjures up the Mountbatten concept of a deep-water navy patrolling the globe, ready to intervene at a moment's notice in brushfire wars.

There should be no place for romanticism in

ministerial thinking. But greater flexibility is the answer, viewed from a different standpoint. Huge static armies in central Europe must give place to mobile, flexible, forces. But this should not imply that Nato rapid deployment forces will be on standby to intervene in regional conflicts around the world. For Mr King, the sole yardstick should be the need to transform the present mix of heavyweight forces and lighter, flexible units into restructured, streamlined services. Without exaggerated emphasis on "out of area" capability, adequately flexible forces would be capable of responding to trouble in central Europe or elsewhere, as part of Nato or, if necessary, alone.

The heavy concentration of troops and equipment in the British Army of the Rhine will be abandoned. Here Mr King should not confine himself to tinkering, withdrawing one of the three armoured divisions or even just a number of units from all the divisions, while waiting for conventional arms control negotiations to dictate the speed and shape of force reductions. There is no longer any need to wait for the Vienna talks to set a timetable. The options for change review must produce proposals that can be implemented irrespective of the multilateral arms control process.

Britain is likely to need only one division in West Germany, no longer called the British Army of the Rhine but merged into a multinational corps. The question then would be how to adapt and equip smaller, home-based, forces for a mobile role. That in turn would imply changes in the RAF and Royal Navy, with fewer Tornado squadrons in Germany, less emphasis on anti-submarine frigates and a sensible expansion of amphibious capabilities.

Mr King, undoubtedly supported by the prime minister, has so far adopted a very cautious public stance. But the team handling the review includes some of the defence ministry's most forward-looking and free-thinking civil servants. The team has, wisely, been kept small, and the defence bureaucracy held at arm's length. Its members should be encouraged to treat nothing as sacred, and to hone the number of "options" to a politically manageable total. What Mr King and the cabinet need is a document that lays out precisely a short list of recommendations, radical enough to effect a genuine transformation of the armed services in the 1990s.

GANGING UP ON THE IRA

The arrest of a third suspected member of the IRA on the Dutch-Belgian border yesterday, following that of two others on Saturday, is a significant reward for the enhancement of co-operation between the European Community's anti-terrorist forces over the past few years. A fourth man is still being sought, but there must be no relaxation of this impressive joint effort, even if he too is caught. This summer, IRA attacks on British servicemen and other civilians in West Germany and the Low Countries have become both more frequent and more audacious. The Community's interior ministers are unanimous in assessing the threat posed by the IRA: it is Europe's most dangerous indigenous terrorist gang.

Only Irish terrorism has become a European phenomenon. To be sure, Basque separatists, Italian anarchists or neo-fascists and the West German Red Army Faction can and do operate across the increasingly open borders of the Community. The Red Army Faction was also able, until the last few weeks, to use East Berlin as a bolt-hole; indeed, most terrorist groups have until recently obtained help from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Several Arab governments and the Palestine Liberation Organisation are also known to have provided money, arms or training in the past.

But the only European terrorists who bear comparison with their Arab counterparts are the IRA. Only the IRA maintains a network of sympathisers that extends into several EC countries; its murder squads move swiftly from one to the other, confusing the security forces by mounting a wide variety of attacks on vulnerable British targets. Only the IRA benefits from large-scale fund-raising in the United States.

Only the IRA can count on hitherto insuperable obstacles to the extradition of its

suspected terrorists from one EC member, Ireland, to another, Britain. One of the suspects arrested on Saturday, Donna Maguire, appears to have been wanted by the West German authorities in connection with two attacks last year. An informal approach by the West German federal prosecutor for her extradition was made to the Irish authorities, but formal moves seem to have been deferred until it was too late. German red tape, ignorance of Irish extradition law, paucity of evidence or sheer bungling may all have been responsible for the fact that Maguire never had to face extradition proceedings after her release. The Irish judge who acquitted Maguire described the circumstances of her arrest as "extremely suspicious, to say the least".

This was scarcely an advertisement for the smooth functioning of the European Community's concerted counter-attack. Irish politicians cannot reasonably accuse West German justice of harbouring the anti-Irish prejudices sometimes attributed to the British police or courts. Equally, the West Germans cannot reasonably complain of Irish intransigence if their own officials did indeed fail to serve a warrant for extradition in the prescribed way.

That some of the facts of this case are now public may be embarrassing for the Irish and the West German governments, though both have refused to accept any blame. But it is good for the same majority of people in both countries who detest the IRA. In much the same way, last week's admission by the British director of public prosecutions that the convictions of seven Irish people in 1976 were unsafe was salutary for the reputation of British justice. If the European Community is serious about defeating the IRA, its member governments must become readier to admit their mistakes.

CONSPICUOUS DESTITUTION

Hundreds of young people camp out in the streets of London every night. In increasing numbers they are doing so in other large British cities. The alarm and pity this causes to the populace has at last communicated itself to the government, which has responded with a mixture of proposals. The most substantial is a programme to set up emergency shelters and hostels in London.

Concentrating on the capital first in this way might prove to have been a miscalculation, for one result could be to make London a more attractive place to the homeless. The government would therefore do well to treat its immediate programme as a short-term expedient. It should not wait too long before backing up its provision of emergency shelters in London with the same elsewhere, and then preparing a more fundamental attack on the complex phenomenon. Merely to move the "cardboard cities" indoors will not be enough.

Conspicuous destitution is no advertisement either for London or for government policy, even though neither is directly to blame. The very prosperity of London is undoubtedly a magnet to homeless young people from the provinces; and the publicity its cardboard cities have been given in the past has unwittingly signalled that survival there is possible without a roof over one's head. The prospect sounds immensely unattractive, but the experience is evidently not unattractive enough.

The government has not yet devised a formula for paying adequate social security to young people which does not incidentally encourage them into a life of welfare dependency, but it must keep trying. Until an answer is found young people can find themselves

trapped on the streets by their own lack of means and high London rents. The simplistic assumption that all young people can expect to be housed by their parents, which is still in theory an element in government policy, ignores the upheavals in family life resulting from widespread divorce and remarriage.

One of the more surprising and disturbing features of the phenomenon is that empty beds exist every night in shelters and hostels run by voluntary agencies, often not far from these illicit encampments and well known to those living there. There is more to this baffling problem than poverty alone, or lack of facilities alone. The state of mind of the young people concerned is often as depressed as their surroundings, their general mood of apathy and indifference being stirred only by the need to eat and to resort to petty crime to obtain the means.

Coaxing homeless young people into the new shelters will need some psychological subtlety if the plan is to work. The task is not merely to empty the streets at night, but to bring back into society those who have been squeezed (or have squeezed themselves) out of it. That will need a ladder of accommodation, from the streets to shelters, from shelters to flats or more formal hostels, and from there to something approaching normality.

The proposals include a scheme of counselling, and if that ladder is to be climbed some encouragement has to be available. In fact many of the young people living rough are scarcely more than children whose parents have failed them, and who are too young to have learnt how to take charge of their own lives.

Proposed changes on abortion

From Lord Brightman

Sir, In his letter (June 11) the Bishop of Gloucester says that the General Synod, despite enquiries, had been unable to establish just what the law on abortion, as proposed to be amended, would allow.

The conditions in which it is proposed that a pregnancy may lawfully be terminated clinically are set out in clause 34 of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Bill as amended in committee by the House of Commons. The clause in fact expresses in statutory language the same conclusions as were reached in 1988 unanimously by a select committee of the House of Lords, of which I had the honour to be chairman and of which the bishop was a distinguished member.

Clause 34, as it now stands, would reduce the maximum gestational age for terminating a pregnancy from 28 weeks to 24 weeks across the whole field, with only two exceptions, one relating to the state of health of the mother, and the other relating to the state of health of the unborn child.

As regards the former, there are three relevant gradations:

1. If the medical diagnosis is "risk of injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant woman", a termination is permissible under the existing law down to the 28th week of pregnancy. The Bill proposes to reduce this to 24 weeks.

2. If, however, the diagnosis is "risk to the life of the pregnant woman", the law is and has been, since long before the Abortion Act 1967, that "abortion up to birth" is permissible. The life of the mother must come first.

3. The only other case dependent on the health of the mother, in which a termination would be permissible up to birth under the proposed legislation, would be if

the termination is "necessary" to prevent both "grave" and "permanent" injury to the mother's health.

As regards diagnosed abnormalities in the foetus or child carried by the mother, it should be appreciated that under the existing law a termination is only permissible if there is "substantial risk" that the child if born would suffer from such abnormalities as to be "seriously handicapped". In this case, the clause as it stands would abolish the existing 28-week rule.

The reason why the select committee reached the same conclusion was summarised in this sentence from their report (HL 50, p.18): "If, for example, an unborn child were diagnosed as grossly abnormal and unable to lead any meaningful life, there is in the opinion of the Committee no logic in requiring the mother to carry her unborn child to full term merely because the diagnosis was too late to enable an operation for abortion to be carried out before the 28th completed week".

There are no other exceptions to the proposed 24-week rule.

In conclusion, I would add that any move to inactivate the Infant Life (Preservation) Act 1929 into the substantive provisions of the Abortion Act 1967 would be the worst possible step. Why should the medical profession be put at risk of prosecution if a pregnancy is terminated in strict accordance with the time limits and other conditions imposed by statute?

To allay the fears of the Bishop of Middlesex (June 16), I would point out that the chief purpose of the changes is to combine a lower gestational limit for abortion generally with a safety net for the mother facing disaster in the third trimester.

Yours faithfully,
BRIGHTMAN,
House of Lords,
June 13.

Gas competition

From Mr I. W. Whitting

Sir, There are some fundamental misconceptions contained in your leading article ("Keeping up the pressure", June 12), which result in a thoroughly misleading view of the effective and efficient performance of British Gas since privatisation in the increasingly competitive environment that has been developing.

In the contract gas market, gas-on-gas competition is being actively pursued. Our pipeline system is available for use by any independent supplier and 5,000 requests have already been received.

On the tariff side, the review of the formula was provided for in the prospectus issued at the time of the privatisation of British Gas and follows the pattern set for the review of the British Telecom formula two years ago. To say that it comes now as a new initiative to remedy identified problems is wrong. Indeed the Director General of Gas Supply has said that he enters upon the review with no preconceptions.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN WHITTING (HQ Director of Corporate Affairs),
British Gas,
Riverside House,
152 Grosvenor Road, SW1,
June 13.

Experience of history

From Mr Warwick Hele

Sir, I write as a teacher of history of 35 years standing, and as the chairman of the History Committee of the Secondary Education Council, to welcome the decision of the Historical Association to support, with minor amendments, the recommendations of the National Curriculum history working group (report, June 6, later editions).

These carefully thought out recommendations draw upon and bring together the experience of the best history teaching, and provide a programme which will ensure that all children, throughout their school careers, are grounded in and enjoy this vital foundation subject.

Cars from abroad

From the Editor of Which?

Sir, Of course there are discounts on many models of car in the UK, and in many cases that may mean it's not worth importing those models ("A goldmine waiting to be plundered", *Motoring*, June 15). But there are still very many models that are worth bringing over from Europe, as our publication, *Importing a Car*, shows.

Checking prices abroad as well as searching for the best deal in the UK ought to be part of shopping around for any potential car buyer.

That apart, many cars aren't discounted heavily (or even at all) in the UK - new and top-of-the-range models, for example. In

these cases, there are likely to be clear savings in importing, as well as for more basic models (May *Which?*, for example, quoted a Ford Fiesta which we could buy abroad for 25 per cent cheaper than the lowest price we found in Britain).

The fact remains that British motorists usually pay more than their European counterparts. It's an inequity we've campaigned against for many years, and which may only now, with 1992 and an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, be on the verge of ending.

Yours faithfully,
SUE LEGGATE,
Editor, *Which?*,
2 Marylebone Road, NW1,
June 15.

South African 'tango'

From Sir Peter Fawcus

Sir, In your leader, "Tango for two" (June 8), you place the burden of passing words of wisdom to Mr Mandela on the Western leaders he will shortly be meeting, other than those in the US where internal politics have tended to blur the issues. In view of this country's historical association with South Africa, our position in the Commonwealth, with its concern for the whole southern African region, and the projected meeting between Mr Mandela and Mrs Thatcher in London early in July, that burden falls primarily on Mrs Thatcher.

The eyes of the negotiators in South Africa have been set on a new constitution to replace the one enshrined in the Act of Union, 1909 - the whites seeking protection from black domination through structural guarantees, the

ANC adamant that there should be no more racial group privileges in future.

Compromise on this aspect will be crucial but extremely difficult to achieve and there could be long-drawn-out arguments about checks and balances, etc. Above all, there is an urgent need for an early settlement which would allow Mr Mandela's outstanding leadership qualities to be harnessed to the service of the state, while he is still fit for active political life.

In the long term, the blacks have time on their side. In the short and medium term, however, their only hope of substantial political advance is by power-sharing. The whites at present hold all the reins

Carving up the countryside

From Mr Max Nicholson

Sir, With the impending detailed scrutiny by the House of Lords of part VII of the Environmental Protection Bill, the last chance will occur to avert the disaster to environmental conservation dreamed up last July by the Government.

The Lords, on second reading, have already courteously but damningly exposed the total unacceptability of this nastily misconceived fudge (report, *Parliament*, May 15). They have shown the plain national need to use the coming White Paper for a fresh, unburied, properly thought-out consensus solution to the overhaul of our 40-year-old environmental structure.

It is essential to uphold the principle of the 1949 National Parks Act in providing for an annual report to be considered by Parliament. This should be made by a single, responsible UK body combining the highest scientific and environmental experience, advised by devolved bodies representing the whole of the UK and each of the hitherto separate countryside, leisure and nature-conservation functions.

Failing a return at once to the established constitutional convention of basing reform in national heritage matters on informed consensus, it is idle for ministers to look for continuance of the devotion of essential voluntary effort and funding in getting them out of the mess created by their arrogance and undemocratic conduct.

Failing a prompt ministerial announcement of acceptance of this course, Parliament through the House of Lords must now do its national duty by sending part VII back for a rethink. Should they fail in this, much of the United Kingdom's future capability and merited reputation in this field will be forfeit.

Yours faithfully,
MAX NICHOLSON,
(Director General, Nature Conservancy, 1952-66),
13 Upper Cheyne Row, SW3.

From Mr John Theaker and others
Sir, Last July, without previous consultation, the Government announced its intention to dissolve the Nature Conservancy Council and to replace it by separate bodies responsible for England,

Police promotion

From Mrs Edwina Coven, JP

Sir, Sir Frederick Lawton's letter (June 13) on his experience of the changes in policing over the last 55 years sadly fails to provide the reasoned case he refers to in his first paragraph.

Linking juries' acceptance of police evidence with the old soldier character of the chief constable is bizarre. The majority of chief constables of pre-war days were, I am sure, gallant gentlemen but social figureheads, unqualified to manage a multi-million-pound organisation faced with a range of tasks utterly unheard of in those days. By 1945 it was apparent that retired officers were no longer capable of performing the increasingly demanding functions of a professional police.

Debate about present structures should not be confused by irrelevant references to a past that has gone for ever. Nor should it be

Eggs controversy

From Mr Kenneth Spencer

Sir, Nicholas Wood's comments (June 11) on the report by the Institute of Economic Affairs on the salmonella-in-eggs scare were welcome. We in the poultry industry have lost millions in slaughtered stock and in testing flocks and eggs, as a result of what Mrs Currie, the Public Health Laboratory Service and the news-hungry media publicised last year.

Many hundreds of producers have gone out of business, leaving the field open for the imports of foreign eggs from countries that have no salmonella control and which have no more than a cursory inspection at our ports.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH SPENCER, Chairman,
Kenneth Spencer Ltd,
St Martin's Farm, Zeals,
Warminster, Wiltshire,
June 13.

From Dr David G. Green

Sir, Nicholas Wood describes the Institute of Economic Affairs as a "Tory think tank". This claim is wholly incorrect.

The IEA is an independent research institute and a registered charity with no party-political connections whatsoever. We have

Wales and Scotland. These proposals made little sense then and it is now clearer than ever that they are both an economic and a scientific nonsense.

NCC has around 800 permanent staff. Its own estimates indicate that to continue to provide the same standard of service and functions after the split will require an additional 400-500 people, at an annual cost to the taxpayer of between £30 million and £40 million. Most of the extra jobs required will not benefit nature conservation one whit. For each job in the NCC's Great Britain headquarters, currently located in Peterborough, there will in future have to be three - one in the Scottish agency, one in the Countryside Council for Wales and one in England.

The full financial implications of the division are only now beginning to dawn on DoE officials, who have commissioned a study to examine the possibility of retaining many of the service functions - publications, library, information technology, cartography, payroll, training etc - on a centralised basis. Even before the NCC is split therefore, government is having to consider ways of bringing it back together again.

In scientific terms too, the proposals are illogical and misconceived. To divide Britain into three units which correspond to old historical and cultural boundaries which are quite irrelevant to wildlife is, simply, backward-looking. It can only lead to the fragmentation of scientific expertise and to less effective nature conservation policy and practice.

Virtually all the voluntary nature conservation bodies in Britain are opposed to the Government's proposals. So is the overwhelming majority of NCC staff. So is most informed expert scientific opinion. So is the international nature conservation community. We appeal to the Government to think again.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN THEAKER, Trade Union, Side, NCC Scotland,
DAVID ROGERS, Trade Union, Side, NCC England,
IAN TILLOTSON, Trade Union, Side, NCC Wales,
Nature Conservancy Council,
Northminster House,
Peterborough, Cambridgeshire,
June 14.

obsured by misleading comment, Sir Frederick, above most others, should be aware that a breach of judges' rules was never a discipline offence. Neither, I might add, would it necessarily be unethical.

Throughout the long development of the judges' rules there was considerable debate about their usefulness and validity by many erudite and respected lawyers as well as by more pragmatic policemen. It is casually condemned a policeman for breach of a discipline offence that didn't exist and then to impute unethical conduct by every senior police officer for lack of action compares with deciding all judges for the crass decisions of the few so publicly commented on in the newspapers on a regular basis.

Yours faithfully,
EDWINA COVEN,
22 Cadogan Court,
Draycott Avenue, SW3,
June 13.

run many a mile to distance

ourselves from all political parties. The IEA seeks to understand the limits and potential of competitive markets and aspires to discover that balance between the state and civil society which is most consistent with individual freedom. This mission transcends party politics.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID GREEN (Director,
Health and Welfare Unit),
The Institute of Economic Affairs,
2 Lord North Street,
Westminster, SW10.

Stag-beetle woes

From Dr Meyrick Emrys-Roberts
Sir, Any nature-lover who has enjoyed the presence of stag beetles in the garden will join Mr E. J. Lacey (June 9) in his desire to conserve the species. But what can we do about the ravages of the magpie, which will gorge itself on the succulent body of the beetle, while cruelly leaving the legs to claw from the still-alive thorax?

Perhaps the apparent plague of magpies is more of a menace than car tyres or human feet. Yours faithfully,
MEYRICK EMRYS-ROBERTS,
The Old Post Cottage,
Motcombe,
Shaftesbury, Dorset,
June 10.

Road sense

From Mr Peter Chambers

Sir, "Carriage-way repairs", says the sign on the cone-encumbered motorways. It needs a hyphen to get this polysyllabic message on to the board. Whatever happened to "Road up"? Too snappy for the Department of Transport? Too idiomatic for foreign drivers?

They have always got the "digging navy" warning sign, which is international and self-explanatory, whereas a Frenchman may well be puzzled by "carriage-way" when he thought the usual English word was - how you say - "road".

Yours faithfully,
PETER CHAMBERS,
Martinsvale,
Alkham,
Dover, Kent,
June 14.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, The Prince of Wales and The Duke of Kent, held a Chamber of the Most Noble Order of the Garter in the Throne Room, Windsor Castle at 12.15pm.

The Queen of the Netherlands and the Prince Claus of the Netherlands, The Princess of Wales and The Duchess of Kent were present.

The following Knights Companion were also present: The Viscount De Lisle, V.C., Sir Cynodil Traherne, the Earl Waldegrave, the Earl of Longford, the Lord Shackleton, the Marquess of Abergeenny, the Lord Wilson of Rievaulx, the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Cromer, the Marquess of the Royal Air Force the Lord Ewbury, the Lord Hunt, the Right Hon. Sir Paul Hasluck, the Duke of Norfolk, the Lord Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Lewin, the Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne, the Marquess of Normanby, the Lord Carrington, the Viscount Leverhulme, the Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Wellington, Field Marshal the Lord Bramall.

The Officers of the Order were: The Bishop of Winchester (Prelate), the Dean of Windsor (Registrar), Sir Colin Cole (Garter), Air Chief Marshal Sir John Cingell (Black Rod) and Mr. Hubert Chesley (Secretary).

The Queen invested Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk with the Insignia of a Lady Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and the Duke of Wellington and Field Marshal the Lord Bramall with the Insignia of Knights Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness later gave a lunch party.

The Installation Service was held in St George's Chapel this afternoon.

The Hon. Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

The Queen's new Civil Aviation Authority's new computers at the London Air Traffic Control Centre, West Drayton.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, Patron, National Association of Victims Support Schemes, attended a meeting of the Victims Support Advisory Panel at Church House, Westminster.

Mrs Richard Carew Pole was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE. June 18: The Prince of Wales attended a banquet given by the White Ensign Association and the Commanding Officer of HMS INVINCIBLE, in HMS INVINCIBLE, Greenwich.

Commander Alistair Watson RN was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE. June 18: The Duke of Gloucester this morning opened the renovated Shire Hall, Hertford.

In the afternoon, His Royal Highness visited the Eleanor Cross, and subsequently visited an exhibition of the restoration work on the Eleanor Cross at Broxbourne Borough Council Offices, Chesham.

The Duke of Gloucester was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Hertfordshire (Mr Simon Bowles Lyon).

Major Nicholas Barne was in attendance.

ST JAMES'S PALACE. June 18: The Duke of Kent, Patron of the American Air Museum in Britain Campaign, this evening attended a Reception at Clarges, Brook Street, London, W1, and His Royal Highness, Colonel Scots Guards, later attended the Third Guards Club Dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, London, SW1.

Captain the Hon. Christopher Knollys was in attendance.

Today's royal engagements

Prince Edward will visit Moving Being at St Stephen's Theatre Space, Cardiff, at 7.30 and attend a performance of *The Gables*.

The Princess Royal, as Chancellor of London University, will attend a benefactors' dinner at Senate House at 7.00.

The Duke of Kent, as President of the RNLI, will name a lifeboat at Greenwich at 10.20.

The Duchess of Kent will present diplomas to final year students at the Stella Mann School of Dancing, Hampstead, at 3.00.

Birthdays today

Sir Michael Alexander, diplomat, 54; the Duke of Argyll, 39; Sir Robin Brook, former president, Association of Chambers of Commerce of EEC, 82; Sir Terence Clark, diplomat, 56; Sir Allan Davis, former Lord Mayor of London, 69; Miss Jane Evans, headmistress, King Edward VI High School, Birmingham, 52; Professor H.G. Hanbury, QC, 92; Mr Bryan Kneale, sculptor, 63; Sir Edward Lambert, diplomat, 89; Mr R.N.D. Leighton, company chairman, 71; the Earl of Mountbatten, 62; Rear-Admiral Sir Morgan Morgan-Giles, former MP, 76; Brigadier E.J. Nolan, former

director, WRAC, 70; Lord Justice Purchas, 73; Mr Salman Rushdie, writer, 43; Sir Alfred Shepherd, chairman and chief executive, Wellcome Foundation, 65; Mr David Somerset, former chief cashier, Bank of England, 60; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Derek Steele-Perkins, 82.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: James VI of Scotland, reigned 1567-1625, afterwards as James I of England and VI of Scotland, 1603-25, Edinburgh, 1566; Blaise Pascal, mathematician and philosopher, Clermont-Ferrand, France, 1623; John Gibson, sculptor, Gylfa, 1790; Charles Haddon Spurgeon, preacher, Kelvedon, Essex, 1834; Duchess of Windsor, (née Wallis Warfield), Baltimore, Maryland, 1894; Sir Ernest Chain, biochemist, Nobel laureate 1945, Berlin, 1906.

DEATHS: William Sherlock, dean of St Paul's 1691-1707, London 1715; Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist, Isleworth, Surrey, 1820; Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864-67, executed, Mexico, 1867; John Emerich Acton, 1st Baron Acton, historian, Cambridge, 1902; Sir James Barrie, London, 1937.

Sir Robert Peel's Police Act was passed, 1829.

OBITUARIES

RAYMOND HUNTLEY



Raymond Huntley, an actor of distinctive style who was particularly known for his comic deflation of pompous officialdom, died in Westminster Hospital aged 86 on June 15. He was born on April 23 1904.

IN A career spanning 60 years, divided between the theatre, cinema and television, Raymond Huntley was seldom the star but was unfailingly reliable as a character player whose performances were effected with a craftsman's polish and could lift the duller material.

A tall man until old age brought on a stoop, he usually sported a neat moustache and had the calm voice of authority. Huntley was natural casting for such figures as bank managers, churchmen and bureaucrats. He could play them straight but was even better when he sent them up. The key to his skill in comedy was that he seldom smiled himself and maintained a dryness of delivery that mocked a character's pretensions to be taken seriously. In Huntley's hands a commanding presence could soon invite ridicule.

On stage he once played Count Dracula and late in his career he appeared in Rolf Hochhuth's controversial *Soldiers*, but his more typical vehicle was the middlebrow West End play written by an Eden Philpotts or a J. B. Priestley, with occasional excursions into Shaw.

The cinema used him most effectively for his comic gifts and he fitted well into the Ealing Studios comedies of the Boulting brothers. On television one of his best known characters was Sir Geoffrey Dillon, the crusty family solicitor in *Upstairs, Downstairs*. The portrayal to an extent mirrored his own personality in later years. He was a man who liked to appear forbidding and he enjoyed a good grumble. This was the image he quite deliberately fostered at the Garrick, where right until his final months he cultivated the role of being the least convivial member of the most convivial of clubs. In part it was, of course, a pose, but at least one well known West End producer avoided the Garrick because he was afraid of being buttonholed by Huntley and given a dressing down for neglect when casting.

He appeared in five of Priestley's plays, and may be remembered above all for the imagination he showed in the haunting *Time and the Conways* in the part of Alan. It was said of his Alan that there were "adventures in his head which nobody knew anything about", and that applied to Huntley generally as an actor.

Born in Birmingham, Raymond Huntley had his formal education at King Edward's School and his theatrical one with Barry Jackson's famous repertory company, which he joined when he had just turned 18. During two years he worked with such people as Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Cedric Hardwicke; in 1923 he was the youth, Acis, in Shaw's *Back to Methuselah*, playing him again when the Garrick became his theatre in 1924. In the meantime he reached the Court in London. Still at the Court, for the first part of the long run of *The Farmer's Wife*, he acted the Rev

Septimus Tudor before touring as the labourer-misogynist, Churles Ash.

In 1927 he appeared in the title role of *Dracula* on stage in London, which might surprise those who knew him only in later years as a character actor. But Huntley could put on a sinister aspect when he chose to and his performance as the vampire-count from Transylvania was good enough to take him on a two-year tour through America between 1928 and 1930. Thereafter came a Broadway appearance in *Measure for Measure*, but Huntley was the most British of actors and preferred to make his living at home.

By 1933 he began the progress that kept him in London for most of his career. Thus, he was in *Clive of India* (1934) in a long run as Chatterbox, affectionately, an ex-officer-salesman in Priestley's *Cornelius* (1935); and, at the Old Vic (1936), Hastings in

the drama of Napoleon's exile, *St Helena* (transferred to Daly's). Soon afterwards, with Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier, he acted in the brief life of Priestley's *Bees on the Boardwalk* (Duchess).

Priestley remained a favourite playwright. On a summer night in 1937 in *Time and the Conways* the quiet, flowing urgency of his talk with Jean Forbes-Robertson, as his sister, about the workings of time took us, in this life, "from one peep-hole to the next." A year later he gave what Basil Dean described as "a supremely funny portrait" of the meanest man in Yorkshire in another Priestley, *When We Are Married*.

In 1950 he made one of his rare visits to New York as the husband in *Black Cliffs*, with Flora Robson. Then, from 1951 he had a range of London parts, none in any play of permanent value. Huntley was prepared to take every chance that came his way and appeared quite happy to settle for supporting roles.

Huntley played character roles in dozens of films, starting with Korda's *Rembrandt* in 1934. During the second world war he had good parts in two Carol Reed films, *Night Train to Munich* and *The Way Ahead*, and supported Will Hay in *The Ghost of St Michael's*. In 1948 he played the bank manager who sides with the rebel community in the Ealing comedy, *Passport to Pimlico*, and that helped to launch him as a member of the British cinema's unofficial comedy repertory company.

Characteristic vehicles were the Boulting brothers' satirical farces, *I'm All Right Jack* and *Carleton-Browne of the F.O.* and *Only Two Can Play*, adapted from the Kingsley Amis novel *That Uncertain Feeling*. But there were also effective straight roles, in the Somerset Maugham compendium, *Tric*, adopting a Yorkshire accent in *Room at the Top* and the courtroom thriller *Hostile Witness*.

Apart from *Upstairs, Downstairs*, which ran in the early 1970s, his television work included his own series, *Uncle Charles*, in which he played a bachelor uncle, and *That's Your Funeral*, a black comedy about a firm of undertakers with Bill Fraser.

His marriage to June Bell was dissolved.

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AIR CDRE MICHAEL STANTON

Air Commodore Michael Stanton, CBE, who, after a distinguished career of 36 years in the Royal Air Force, was for 10 years from 1969 the energetic, popular and unflappable director of appeals for the RAF Benevolent Fund, was killed in a motor accident on June 11 at the age of 67. He was born on January 25, 1923.

AFTER school at the Imperial Service College and Skinner School at Tunbridge Wells, Michael Peter Stanton joined the RAF at the age of 18 in 1941. From flying training in Canada, from where he went on to become a "cream-off" flying instructor at No 32 Flying Training School, he was posted first to 149 Squadron, flying Lancasters, and then, as flight commander of 138 Squadron, also on Lancasters. When the war ended he went on to command 9 Squadron at Binbrook, Lincolnshire, flying Lincolns, and, from May 1952, the RAF's first jet bomber, the Canberra.

Following staff college in 1953 he was appointed deputy director, air intelligence staff, at the Air Ministry and, in 1954 was on the joint staff of Air Forces Near East and in the canal zone. From 1964 to 1969 he was air attaché at Saigon during the Vietnam war when his operational experience and his pleasant, yet authoritative personality made him many friends — not least among officers of the United States forces. He successfully commanded RAF Hong Kong and RAF Fylingdales, and as his last appointment before retiring in 1979, he was commandant of the RAF school of training at Halton.

As first secretary, and then director of appeals with the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund, his vigorous and unflappable approach to the many problems which required both initiative and tact succeeded magnificently. His efforts on behalf of the fund were both persuasive and welcomed by a wide range of contacts — attributes which got him to go to the top.

With Air Chief Marshal Sir Alastair Steadman, the then controller of the fund, he initiated the successful series of international air tattoos at Greenham Common and at Fairford. He was in many ways the father of the International Air Tattoo, a "fount of all knowledge", an ideal liaison officer — with the participating foreign air force contingents and to the staff, a kindly father figure to all concerned. He initiated the International Air Tattoo flying scholarship for the disabled.

Sadly, on leaving the scene of the successful Battle of Britain 50th anniversary air show at Boscombe Down in low visibility and pouring rain, his car was in collision and he was killed instantly. He is survived by his wife, Peggy, and his two sons and two daughters. He leaves a gap in the services of the fund which will be impossible to fill.

JOHN OATES

John Oates, a scholar of the 15th century, was a trustee of the Laurence Sterne Trust from 1968. While his own style owed something to Sterne it was influenced by Gibbon too. He also wrote splendid 16th century prose, English or Latin. His facility for light verse was necessarily known only to close friends.

On the sudden death of the university librarian in June 1979, Oates, only a few months away from his projected retirement, became acting librarian holding the post until September 1980. The heavy administrative load that fell upon him sadly meant cancelling his proposed Lyle lectures at Oxford and deferring the completion of his history of the library. In that period he played a major part in initiating the now flourishing

Society of Friends of the Library, having himself been a constant benefactor for about 45 years.

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John Oates possessed a surprising diversity of gifts and interests. Not only was he a meticulous and wide-ranging scholar but he was eff-

icient, kind and cheerful in sorting out practical matters. He was uncompromising in his standards, and his friendship, not lightly given, was greatly treasured by contemporaries and many younger people. His emotional warmth and unobtrusive generosity were impressive.

He married in 1960 and his wife Helen shared his lively interest in people. As well as books, the library and words, Oates loved to travel — in Italy in earlier years, later returning more to his native Gloucestershire. At the annual Cambridge beer festival he would be found surrounded by a select corps of beer-fetchers.

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August 1990, with the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, 100 Queen Street, GPO Box 48, Brisbane, Queensland, 4001.

What problems will 'official' homeless shelters face? Sally Brompton consults an expert



Helping the helpless: Joanna Wade outside Carrington House, a hostel for homeless men in Deptford, south-east London, which is being closed down

Words from the street-wise

Joanna Wade has nothing against do-gooders. She is, after all, one herself, a shining example of the ability of committed volunteers to overcome all obstacles. But when it comes to the government's proposals to provide shelter for the homeless people sleeping rough on inner-city streets, she believes it is a job for highly-qualified professionals.

The government's plan to move the homeless into shelters is likely to be fraught with hazards, according to Miss Wade.

She is very well qualified to know. As the organizer of Crisis, the charity in London for the single homeless which provides shelter, food, clothing and medical care, Miss Wade has 14 years of first-hand experience of the administrative complications.

Simply finding a suitable empty building can prove a nightmare. "We ask help from everyone from commercial estate agents to the Church Commissioners," she says. Members of the public also telephone with suggestions about "an empty building around the corner".

Last year, it was not until the end of November that the Rover Group offered Crisis the use of a disused furniture warehouse in the Old Kent Road for the Christmas period after reading about their plight. Past sites have included a disused church, office, bus garage and factory floor.

"We have the advantage of being able to use temporarily empty buildings, while the government will need permanent places," Miss Wade says. "They can probably afford to

pay rent but they will have to decide whether it is more viable to pay rent on a disused school or spend the money developing a derelict hostel.

"I think what is needed is a whole range of accommodation. Shelter alone is not the answer. Homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head. It is about having a permanent home and one that is suitable for your needs."

Until now, the responsibility for providing temporary hostels has rested mainly with the Salvation Army and a handful of minor charities. But now the problem has become a serious embarrassment to the government.

More young people are sleeping on the streets - the victims, according to the Salvation Army, of changes in social security benefits and incompatibility with parents, and at the same time there has been a failure of the care-in-the-community programme for former psychiatric patients.

Major George Whittingham, who runs the Salvation Army's community services, has noticed a growing attitude of aggression among many of the youngsters sleeping rough. Officers of hostel accommodation are invariably turned down because "they don't want to be institutionalised".

Miss Wade has also found the homeless to be increasingly demanding. "They are angrier and less obviously needy. You can't do good works with young people.

They don't want to know."

She believes that finding the correct qualified staff is vitally important if the government's scheme is to succeed. "It is not an easy field to work in and, while volunteers like us can scratch the surface, we don't have the skills or the energy to do it on a permanent basis."

"You need training and you need experience. Volunteers and charities should be there to provide the icing on the cake but the core of it has got

lives in institutions."

Miss Wade, aged 32, is a solicitor and the only daughter of a retired BBC executive. Her involvement with the homeless began "rather ingloriously" as something to do between leaving a private school in north London and going up to Cambridge.

At her free-thinking politically-aware school, she had developed a desire to help those less fortunate. "We all had a very strong sense that we had a social purpose in life, that we were born to save the world in some way and that when the time was right we would receive a phone call."

She emerged after six days of working for Crisis "having turned a shade of grey and having had a very profound experience. I cried and cried for all the people who had to go back on the street and for myself because the experience had been so intense and now it was over."

Her full-time job as a partner in a liberal-minded firm of Greenwich solicitors specialising in legal aid cases enables her to take the necessary time off work to instigate the Open Christmas which is run by Crisis. The arrangements include dealing with the environmental health and fire officers, organising doctors, dentists and chiropodists, and borrowing a mass of equipment ranging from refrigerated trolleys and cooking facilities to showers and lavatories.

Because it is only a temporary shelter, a Christmas

'I think that what is needed is a whole range of accommodation. Homelessness is not just about having a roof over your head'

to be run properly."

The whole approach has to be right, too. Miss Wade feels that much of the success of Crisis, which over the last 12-day Christmas period cared for about 1,500 people who came from all over Britain, is because it is temporary and lacks a hierarchy. "There is no 'them and us-ness', as there is in other organisations. It is a spontaneous encounter because the volunteers have no power and nor do the guests. We do not take names or insist people sleep on a special mattress and they do not have to have a bath."

She acknowledges that there will need to be some basic rules in the proposed shelters, but stresses "they have definitely got to be very uninstitutional. One of the main problems young homeless people have is that they have often spent much of their

The poisoned truth of those good old days

Food scares have been a frightening phenomenon of the past few years and yearnings are expressed for the wholesome fare of the "good old days", untainted by salmonella, listeria or BSE. But *Food, Glorious Food*, a book to be published tomorrow on food history as chronicled by *Good Housekeeping* magazine from 1922-42, reveals that such scandals were frequent as far back as the 1920s.

The compilers are Brian Braithwaite, the publisher of *Good Housekeeping*, and the magazine's editor, Noelle Walsh. They say that in 1923 Dr William Savage, who was described as "the man chosen by the British government to make full investigation of the canned food industries of England and America", was sounding off against "the panic recently created in the public mind by certain tragic cases of food-poisoning".

Dr Savage defended the safety of tinned foods, while at the same time warning of the dangers of some fresh products. Milk, he said, "is a great vehicle for the spread of disease, since not only is it liable to a good deal of bacterial contamination arising from want of care and cleanliness in collection, but also because bacteria find it a most suitable medium in which to grow and multiply."

As another example, butcher's meat is much more liable than bread to convey disease, since the former may come from a diseased animal and bacteria will rapidly multiply in it.

He dismissed worries of poisoning from the metal of the tin itself as "a very small one, although it looms large in public estimation", pointing out that "the Great War was a gigantic experiment in canned food consumption, but the writer is unaware of a single case of tin poisoning".

He concluded that although canned foods may spread disease by being infected with bacilli, "from this point of view they are generally safer than raw foods". All of which sounds remarkably similar to some of the statements being made today by spokesmen for the food industry when they defend supposedly progressive processes. (Would we rather have mould than preservatives in bread, rancid fats than antioxidants - and would we abandon the convenience of cook-chill foods because of the slight risk of listeria?)

In an article published in 1924, Helena Normanton called for clearer food labelling and stringent standards.

There is a familiar flavour to the current alarms over food contamination

She cited one case in which 5,533 samples of tea out of 12,117 were unsatisfactory. And 22 years before Edwina Currie was born, she asserted that "egg and custard powders are a fairly constant source of complaint by public analysts". Some custard did not contain eggs at all, but merely "a tinted starch", and the egg products contained boric acid and arsenic. In a warning pre-dating the concern of groups such as Parents for Safe Food, she said that processed peas and fruit cordials were another danger. One cordial contained sugar solution, coal dye and phosphoric acid.

Perhaps when our women Members of Parliament have eradicated their inferiority complex, Miss Normanton suggested, "they will remember that... at present their constituents stand, on average, more than a thousand chances of being poisoned every year."

By 1927, some of the more dubious preservatives, such as boric acid, had been phased out and home refrigeration was more common.

Among the period advertisements reprinted in the book is one from 1924 for "Allinson Unadulterated wholemeal bread", headed: "The 20th century Health & Pure Food Crusade: White Bread danger exposed: adoption of Wholemeal advocated: Allinson's advice 'Eat natural food' now the rallying ground

of medical opinion." At the same time, medical experts were predicting that the consumption of white bread could lower the health standards of the entire population.

In "What should a woman eat?", by Dr Cecil Webb-Johnson, in 1924, women were advised to avoid too much meat because of its "unpleasant consequences, for diseases of the kidneys and liver, cancer and increased blood-pressure" and to opt instead for poultry and game.

By wartime, *Good Housekeeping* was too busy telling readers how to make the best use of what food they could get to be allowed the luxury of complaining about its quality. But the introduction of the national wheatmeal loaf in 1942 whetted the appetite for debate.

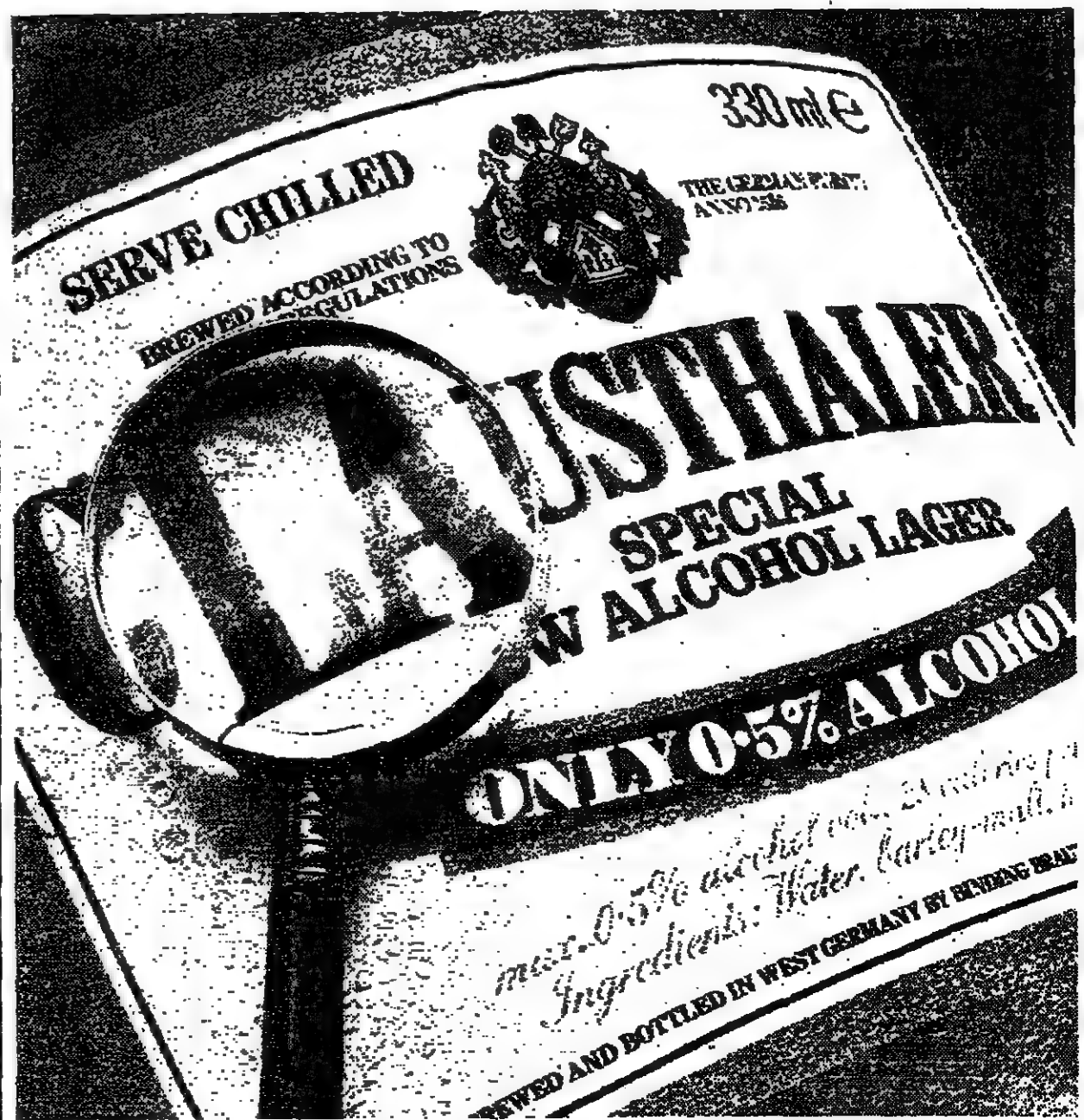
Those who subscribe to *The Times* may remember the arguments waged in its columns for many weeks between eminent medical authorities, who saw bread as the instrument by which the obstinate general public could be forced to take their vitamins whether they would or no, one article in *Good Housekeeping* reported.

In the spirit of Helena Normanton, the magazine will campaign in its August edition for an independent food advisory committee, "funded by a levy on food manufacturers and retailers and sanctioned by the government". Noelle Walsh calls for a comprehensive food bill, and says that the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has "lost the trust of the consumer, deservedly or not".

VICTORIA MCKEE
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MEET SOMEONE THROUGH
THE TIMES

Priorities for non-pressing engagements

The name may be new, but the roll up, wrap round, easy wash, easy wear Yuki style is unmistakable

On the Princess of Wales's last night in Tokyo, during the royal visit to Japan in 1985, she went straight from the Emperor's banquet to the airport. One can imagine that the first thing she did before settling down for the long flight ahead was to take off the headband she had improvised from a Cartier sapphire and diamond necklace. And, if she had felt like curling up, still wearing her midnight blue evening dress, she could have done so without a quash.

The "Fortuny" pleats in the long silky polyester dress by Yuki, the Japanese-born designer, would have behaved impeccably had she slept in them, and sprung back into perfect folds when she stood up again.

Clothes you can roll into a weekend bag, unpack the other end and step into without a crease have always been Yuki's speciality. Trained as a textile engineer in Kyoto, his understanding of how a fabric performs is crucial to the bias cut line and drape of dresses that are often held together with just one seam. He arrived in London in 1964, to study at the London College of Fashion, and a brief apprenticeship working alongside Pierre Cardin in 1969 gave him the courage to flaunt established principles of cut and experiment with the columns of silky jersey and dramatic robes in rippling pleats with which he made his name. He set up his own London fashion house in 1972, and throughout the Seventies his signature fluid line draped such stylish figures as Diana Rigg, Anouk Aimée, Natalia Makarova, Twiggy and Lady Diana Cooper.

Margaret Thatcher, before she assumed the iron-clad tailoring more suitable for a prime minister, was a regular customer. She also commissioned an Imperial blue dress (in chiffon) for a meeting with Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

A feel for fabric is also fundamental to the success of Yuki's latest collection of unstructured pieces in an Italian silky "peachbloom" Polyester that moulds itself flatteringly to the body and



Tokyo rose: the Princess of Wales, dressed by Yuki

which he sells under a new label, Gnyuki Torimaru — his unabbreviated Japanese name by which he now wishes to be known.

Like many others in the fashion business, the Yuki label had its ups and downs over the past two decades. The formation of the new label is intended to mark the beginning of a new phase and a new design career. Many happy Yuki customers have rediscovered his easy, glamorous clothes in the shop in Belgrave, embellished with his new name, that opened earlier this year.

Even the Princess of Wales has updated her wardrobe with some of the new high-performance, body-wrapping Torimaru styles which she wears off-duty and packs to shake out and wear on her Caribbean holidays.

Torimaru is the type of shop where you can also find a perfect bracelet by Eric Beamon, the jewellery designer, or a wide-brimmed hat that works with the clothes. Shoes, belts and bags are his own label designs, made under licence in Japan, where the wider range of Gnyuki Torimaru evening clothes, wedding dresses, sportswear and accessories is available.

Photographed here are a few of the glamorous pieces in his "flexible" wardrobe. The Polyester is washable ("Modern technology produces such luxurious cloth," he enthuses) and comes in luxuriously matt colours that range from neutral shades of taupe, vanilla, buttermilk, white and mush-

room through to burnt orange or apple green. All seem to work well together.

Key pieces are a tie-front halter top, a long-sleeved body and a flattering cinched vest that can be worn with long or short wrapped sarong skirts or wide-legged trousers. Anyone adept at draping and wrapping could wear one dress in numerous ways.

Shown here with a cross-over halter neckline, it can be twisted into a one-shouldered style and worn with or without a belt. One more flamboyant item might be his cow-front body in Fortuny pleating that looks like a stunning swimsuit (the one that never gets wet, of course). There are flared jackets in a gauzy fabric, short or long enough for a coat.

"Clothes like these give tremendous freedom of mind," he says. "Comfort is important. There is a new cut with less construction, no facing or lining. I see these pieces mixed around, with the different 'body' tops worn for evening or day, even with jeans."

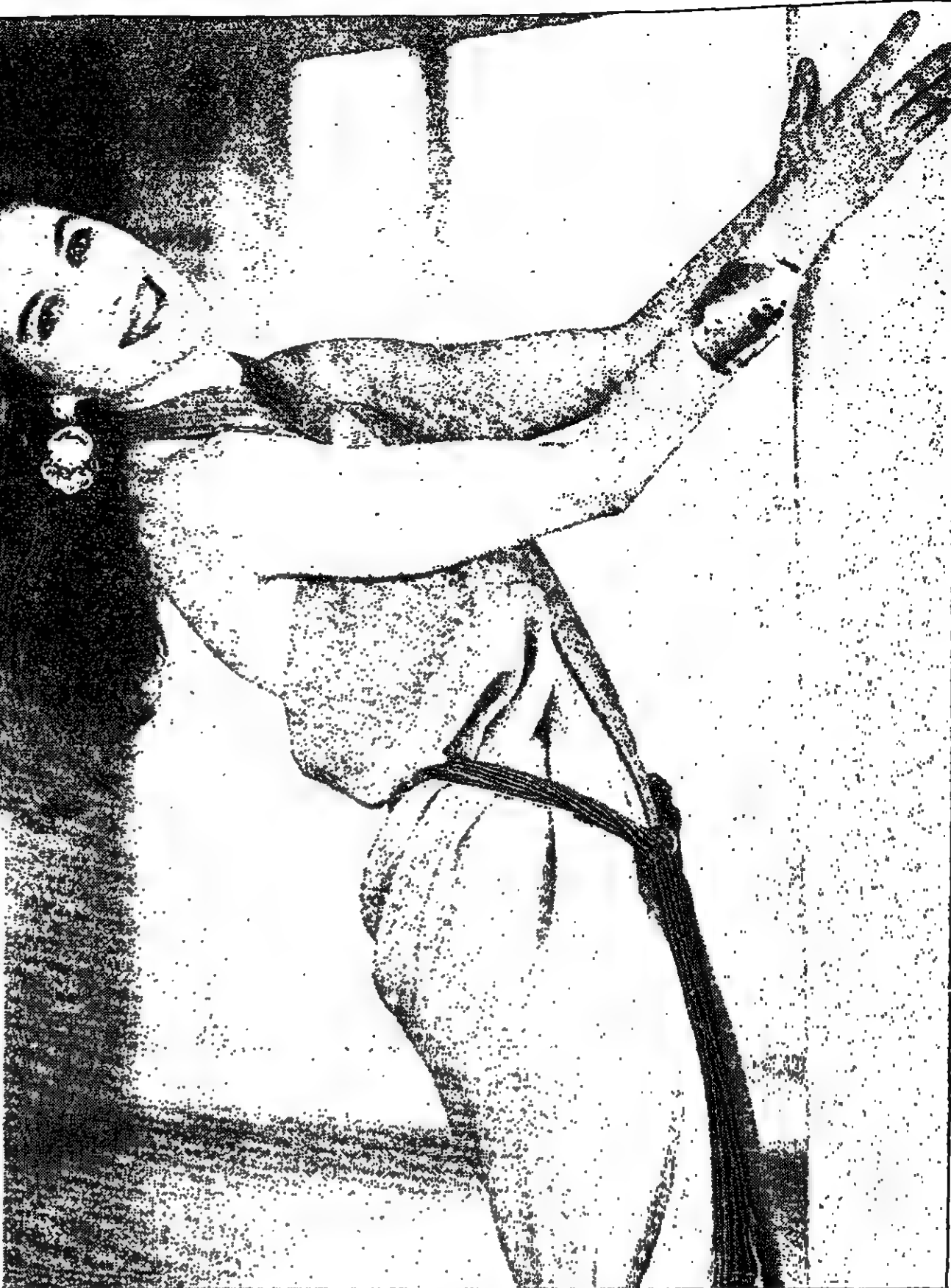
With just the one Gnyuki Torimaru shop in London it is lucky that these are the sort of clothes that can be confidently ordered by post. Sizing need not be too precise. "Just move a button and the size goes up or down by an inch or two," the designer says.



Above right: Cross-over halter dress in taupe peachbloom silk Polyester, £275. Beaten gilt cuff, £250, from Van Peterson, 117 Walton Street, SW3. Gilt drop earrings, £48, Butler & Wilson, 20 South Molton Street, W1; 189 Fulham Road, SW3; Harrods, SW1. Tassled belt, £45, Harrods, SW1

Above: Tie-front body in ivory peachbloom silk Polyester, £210; taupe sarong skirt, £210. Gilt cuffs, from £248; gilt drop earrings, £58, Butler & Wilson.

All clothes by Gnyuki Torimaru, 18 Eccleston Street, SW1 W9LT (071-828 5432). Mail order service is also available. Hair and make up by Wendy Sudd for Schumi. Photographs by JOHN SWANNELL.



RCA students dazzle in 'the best show in years'

THE zigzagging stripes of a trapeze tunic, hand-painted in liquid crystal, change colour from black to green to blue in the warmth of a spotlight. The caped collar of a parachute silk parka puffs up in the wind like a spinnaker at full sail. Such exuberant ideas, executed with pizzazz and professionalism and paraded by students graduating from the Royal College of Art in their degree show last week, provided a glimpse into the future of British fashion.

Amused tolerance a decade ago for the wacky ideas dreamed up by students content to take a stall in a market and sell clothes run up on a kitchen table turned to criticism when the harsh realities of such a lack of professionalism had their effect on the industry. The commercial straitjacket in which fashion students found themselves by the mid-Eighties turned out competent designers, but threatened to suffocate their creative high spirits. But this year's graduates seem to have reached a happy compromise: forward-looking ideas produced with polish.

Links between the fashion industry and students are developing. Much of the best work shown last week was for projects set by Next Directory, Vivella Fabrics — working with Daniel Hechter, the French ready-to-wear company — and the International Wool Secretariat.

In his degree collection, Trevor Harrison, who won a Selfridges bursary to the RCA on graduating from Butley Art College, developed his spiralling zigzag cut in a stream of clever trapeze coats, tunics and shorts that mixed liquid crystal stripes with hand-edged printed primary bands and a blur of tie-dyed striped silks.

Philip Treacy's talent has already been discovered. Designers Victor Edelstein and John Galiano, as well as Harrods, have already commissioned hats from him, and his creations have been displayed in an exhibition at the Pompidou Centre in Paris. He already has a clientele for his towering millinery confections — up to 13 yards of organic twisted into a fly-away cone, or a weathercock hat pin securing a conical thatch of straw.

Justin Oh, who adds movement with flying panels in skirts over slashed body suits in bronze jersey, has been signed up for a job with Yohji Yamamoto in Tokyo. Joshua

Stephenson's loose shirt jackets in brogue-punched linen, suede and washed silk, Patrick Banville's "black tie" collection of oversized jackets cut like loose sweatshirts and sailing smocks, and Deborah Milner's desert robes all starred in the strong menswear department.

Harvey Bertram Brown's range of jangling bra tops, feathered shorts and crushed velvet skirts looked as though he had ransacked his fellow

students' output in the metalwork and sculpture departments, but proved he was a confident stylist.

There was praise from Joseph Ettedgui, a proven spotter of talent from around the world. "So often we see the same ideas as we have seen in Paris reworked by the students," he said. "But this is a talented bunch." Jean Muir voiced the consensus when she said this was the best work seen at the RCA in years.

DENZIL MCQUELANE



Lift-off: Katherine Eyre's billowing spinnaker collar



Sci-tech: Trevor Harrison's coat; Philip Treacy's hat



HOTLINE

Queueless sales cue

SALES are no longer the scrum they used to be, as many retailers follow the American system and clear stock regularly throughout the year. Bargains in the Selfridges sale, in Oxford Street, W1, will include crisp, brass-buttoned heavy cotton jackets from Saint Laurent Variation, his diffusion line, Paul Costelloe's red linen suits at £190 (down from £285) and Flora Kung wrapover silk dresses (£39), to spice a flagging summer wardrobe. The sale starts on June 26, at 9am.

The recently opened Designer Rooms in three House of Fraser stores (Dickins & Jones, W1; Kendalls, Manchester and Frasers, Glasgow) are well stocked with labels such as Nicole Farhi, Miss Valentino, Mondri, Arabella Pollen, Basile and Caroline Charles. Prices have been cut by a third for the sale starting on Thursday.

At Simpson in Piccadilly, W1, a group of hot pink, jade and white linen waistcoats, skirts, culottes and shorts from Paul Costelloe's Dressage collection is also marked down by a third. The sale starts on Thursday, at 9am.

Shirt thrift

HILDITCH & Key, the shirt-maker, is one of the stores whose sale will keep up the tradition of oiling the wheels of commerce. The pink champagne will flow at 8.30am next Monday in all three London branches (37 and 73 Jermyn Street, SW1; 42 Beauchamp Place, SW3), an appropriate accompaniment to the bargains to be found in striped and plain mens' shirts at £39.95 (down from £69.95).

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ARTS

CLASSICAL MUSIC

Let's get metaphysical

John Casken, who was announced on Sunday as the winner of the first Britten Award for composers for his opera *Golem*, talks to Richard Morrison about the themes and aspirations of his music

On Sunday, a Durham University lecturer suddenly found himself £10,000 richer, and British music celebrated a new compositional star. It happened in the Red House, Aldeburgh (Benjamin Britten's former home) when John Casken was announced as the winner of the first Britten Award for Composition.

Funded by the Britten-Pears Foundation, the Award is now the most substantial prize for composers available in this country. It includes an undertaking by Virgin Classics to record the winning composition — in Casken's case, this will be his first opera, a 100-minute mythological work of extraordinary intensity called *Golem*, which was premiered at last year's Almeida Festival in Islington. And, of course, there is the money. "I'm not going to flatter it away," says Casken, an unpretentious and likeable 40-year-old. "I shall use it to create windows; more time to compose."

If that remark makes the Barnsley-born composer sound sensible and a shade dull, it is entirely misleading. His music crackles with pugnacity as it strives to convey huge metaphysical ideas. One side of him is a skilled craftsman, with an ability to produce superbly varied musical textures — sensuous, angry or delicate — which take in a variety of influences, but always end up sounding individual.

His other side is visionary, properly wild-eyed: he believes an artist must reflect on Man's dissatisfactions and the under-

lying reasons. "We try to pin our hope, or fix the blame, on external things," It can be capitalism, suggests Casken, or religion or computers. "But our problems can really be traced to what is within ourselves."

This is the theme of *Golem*. A rabbi moulds a robot-servant out of clay. But the experiment goes violently wrong, as experiments of this sort tend to do (see Frankenstein, Pygmalion and other close cousins). The robot develops human instincts; he lusts and kills. The opera's message appears to be that in all human creation there is an inevitable flaw: the human "master" never exactly knows where his creation will lead, and is therefore not its master at all.

"What people want of life, the future rather than the now; that is my subject matter," says Casken. He read music at Birmingham University, then studied in Poland, where he came into contact with Witold Lutoslawski. "People think that Poland taught me all about glittering musical surfaces. It didn't. Poland taught me to communicate directly, to say 'Let's cut the bull; here's the heart of it.' " Whether his Polish period was primarily responsible or not, there seems little doubt that Casken's music succeeds in being accessible, not because it is particularly easy on the ear, but because of the powerful communicative urge behind it.

His pieces have been heard often at contemporary-music festivals: he was the featured composer at Bath in 1980, Glasgow's Musica Nova in 1984, and

Huddersfield in 1986. But, fittingly for someone who has just won the Britten Award, he is concerned not to become simply a darling of the metropolitan avant-garde. "Writing *Golem* released me from the burden of constantly thinking 'Where am I in relation to the avant-garde?' In opera, you can throw in bits of many styles, as long as they work dramatically. That is why today's audiences are so excited by opera: they respond to the multiplicity of images."

"Now I relish the composer's task to be useful on many levels. This Friday, for instance, a work of mine is being premiered at a college leavers' service in Durham. I happily accepted those limitations: non-professional singers, and the need to write music that was demanding but not impossible." His next "local" challenge will be to celebrate the arrival of Heinrich Schiff as musical director of the Tyneside-based Northern Sinfonia next season. Casken will write a cello concerto in which Schiff can both play the solo part and direct the orchestra.

Casken, who "literally wept" when he first heard the BBC Singers perform his "Northumbrian elegy" *To Fields We Do Not Know*, was similarly choked when presented with the Britten Award. "First, it was a privilege simply to be in the Red House; then, it was an even greater privilege to be receiving an award for my first theatre work. But the honour of having the name of Britten, one of the century's greatest opera composers, linked to my opera; that was what really stunned me."



John Casken: The award will buy more time for composing

Enigmatic Frenchman fails to draw the crowds

Twenty-five years ago, two giant figures in Romantic music seemed at last to be receiving the attention that was their due. Mahler's reputation, once established, has continued to soar. His symphonies are now played so often that some listeners are beginning to experience the unfortunate sensation of finding the apocalypses commonplace and the anguished confrontations with death unmoving.

But what of Hector Berlioz? After Colin Davis's superb performance and recordings, and David Cairns's marvellously witty paperback translation of Berlioz's *Memoirs*, it appeared that the quixotic Frenchman was at last to be established in the British public's affection. Unfortunately,

that has never quite happened. English sensibilities do not respond well to this particular Gallic puzzle. On the one hand the music speaks an ardent, feverishly romantic language; the language of a besotted lover who chased an actress across Europe, threatening to take his own life if she spurned him. (She did; he didn't.)

On the other, a detachment bordering on self-mockery threatens to break into any passage. A massive, militaristic funeral suddenly collapses into aural rhapsodies; rhythm, harmony and melody is never as four-square as the norm (as defined by Brahms and Wagner) leads us to expect. In short, Berlioz concerts disappoint. The Philharmonia's three Festival Hall events last week were

linked by an increasing Berlioz presence: overture in the first (*Le Corsaire*), song-cycle in the second (*Les nuits d'été*). And in the third, well, exactly what is *The Damnation of Faust*? Oratorio is too pious a term for a work of such ambiguous moral sympathies.

Berlioz invariably gives the devil the best tunes. Opera it certainly is not, though it has sometimes been staged. Its drama properly lies in its magnificent strokes of orchestral genius: the languid cor anglais solo in Marguerite's Romance; the diaphanous muted-string-writing in the Sylphs' episode; the relentless gallop and terrifying chord changes for the Ride to the Abyss; the swirls of the piccolo trio in the Invocation by Mephistopheles.

The Philharmonia, predictably, paid the Berlioz penalty: the first two concerts drew particularly poor houses. This was a pity, because the orchestra (and, in *The Damnation*, the Philharmonia Chorus) performed with verve and fine throughout.

Perhaps, however, that reflects the conductor Charles Dutoit's uncertain reputation. For the last decade Dutoit and his Montreal Symphony Orchestra have been cleverly managed by a record company, Decca, encouraged to tackle the French repertoire which was once recorded so winningly for Decca by Ernest Ansermet.

That made sense, both commercially (it is an under-recorded area) and politically, given Montreal's leading place in Quebec's francophone cultural aspirations. But in these Philharmonia concerts Dutoit only demonstrated that his conducting is too broad, bluffed and heavy ever to be an ideal interpreter of music as sophisticated as Berlioz's. Time and again, moments which should send a shiver down the spine sounded dead in the soul department.

More suitable soloists might have helped. David Wilson-Johnson was a fine Mephistopheles: wicked, and wickedly funny. But Maria Ewing's timbre was patchy and sometimes too over-blown for the saintly Marguerite; and it is best not to dwell upon Jerry Hadley's attempts at the high-lying tenor passages of Faust.

RICHARD MORRISON

FESTIVAL: INTERARTFORUM, HUNGARY

Change without haste for Hungary

THERE is a rumour circulating in Budapest that the city's statue of Lenin, like many others in the country, is likely to end up in an outdoor museum in the former Gulag of Reck.

More than 500,000 Hungarians were imprisoned there without trial, tortured and killed in the notorious Rákosi era of the late Forties. Hungarians are characteristically cool about it. Unlike Poland, where Russified street signs have been torn down and replaced by hastily handwritten placards proclaiming their original names, Budapest's gracious Grand Boulevard remains Lenin körút.

Change there may be, but the idea of rapid volte-face is not an

essentially Hungarian one. It is some measure of the nation's skill at integrating change with continuity that this year's Interartforum took place at all. Interartforum, as it was known until last year, was a non-competitive platform for young musicians from East and West Europe. They play their party pieces in a week of recitals in the white and gold salons of one of Hungary's more delectable rococo palaces. Critics, concert agents and festival organisers are invited, names are signed, new chamber groups are enthusiastically formed.

Interartforum started as an enlightened initiative of Interconcert, the

state agency, and musicians nurtured by the enterprise have included the Panocha and Keller Quartets, Ilona Tokody, Dmitri Alexeev, Yuri Bashmet, Michael Collins, Nicholas Daniel, and the last Leeds prizewinner, Vladimir Ovchinnikov, an accompanist at an earlier Interartforum.

Now that Interconcert has lost its monopoly, it offers no support to the breakaway, independent Interart Festivalcenter. Determined to vindicate its *raison d'être* as a non-competitive body, not bound by the market, Tamás Klejzschky, its director, took over responsibility for the rechristened Interartforum. Without time to find a deep enough cushion of sponsorship, he organised it on a knife-edge of administrative confusion and financial deficit.

Events returned, symbolically, to Haydn's Esterházy Palace where the first Interartforum was held. Even as young Romanian academy students tried to control the first Steinway their fingers had ever touched, urgent talks were going on about future co-operation and co-production with the European Association of Music Festivals and the World Federation of International Music Competitions. Managers such as Jørgen and Williams's David Sigall were being signed up to lecture on music-management in planned courses.

The real discoveries this year were in the field of chamber music. Oslo's Grieg Trio should be snapped up at once by both the Wigmore Hall and the Barbican's forthcoming Scandinavian festival. Solve Sigerland (violin), Ellen Margrete Flesjö (cello) and Vebjørn Anvik (piano) are barely out of college, yet so authoritative is their command of idiom, so energetic and imaginative their playing that they are already sought after in Italy, France, Germany and Holland.

The Trio Dante, formed five years ago by three students of the Sweelinck Conservatory in Amsterdam, found themselves filling up plenty of entrepreneurial diary space as well. Far-sighted musical thinking, robust individual virtuosity and a witty sense of style characterised the playing of Hein Wiedijk (clarinet), Larissa Groeneveld (cello) and Frank van de Laar (piano).

Singers such as the Moscow-trained baritone Evgeny Kapustin and the Romanian bass, Jan Tibrea, were warmly received, as the audience responded to the vivid colour and profile of the natural voice. It would take a good two years of coaching, though, to clinch any substantial deal in the West. On the other hand, musicians such as the whimsical and intelligent Czech guitarist, Jaromír Jezkova, and Andreas Gregor, the imaginative principal cello of the Staatskapelle, East Berlin, deserve to spring over into the West without more ado.

Accommodation for another motley band of musicians and fixers has already been reserved in the hills above Esterházy for 1993. Meanwhile, Interart Festivalcenter struggles to maintain a certain independence in a climate intoxicated with the competitive opportunities of the marketplace. Help from the British Council has been sought to set up a much-needed postgraduate course in music management; but so far Britain's fund for Eastern European management training seems to be earmarked for economics and technology alone.

The priority, in the often bewildering pattern of change in musical activity across the new Europe, must be to ensure equal yet discriminating and sensitively directed support for the arts. The future of Interartforum is a microcosm of this complex network of change; and the challenges for both East and West, as artistic ideals and market realities meet head-on, have never been so great.

HILARY FINCH

CRITICS' CHOICE: CONCERTS AND RECITALS

HALLE PROMS: Manchester-born Peter Donohoe takes the Beethoven trail through the Piano Concertos in successive Proms, opening tonight with No 1 in C. James Judd conducts, and the Halle Orchestra and Choir, with baritone Willard White, perform Walton's dramatic *Belshazzar's Feast*. The *Talks Fantasia* (Vaughan Williams) begins the programme. Free Trade Hall, Peter Street, Manchester (061 834 1712), tonight, 7.30pm, £1.50-£10. Other Proms on Wed-Fri, all 7.30pm.

HUMMEL AND RIETZ: Peter Hough is set to repeat his breathtaking recording of Hummel's A minor Piano Concerto, followed by Tchaikovsky's 1st Concerto. Marcello Viotti conducts the English Chamber Orchestra, with Mendelssohn's Overture to the one-act *Heimkehr aus der Fremde* (Return from Abroad), written in London in 1829, and Schubert's Second Symphony. Barbican Hall, Silk Street, London EC2 (071-638 8861), tonight, 7.45pm, £4-£15.

HEAR YE! Aaron Copland's recently recovered music for Ruth Page's 1934 ballet, *Hear Ye! Hear Ye!*, replete with jazz idiom for a Chicago night-club murder, has its European premiere at the Aldeburgh Festival. Oliver Knussen conducts the London Sinfonietta, also in Britten's radio music for *The Shroud in the Stone*, and works by composers-in-residence Alexander Goehr (*A Musical Offering*) and Elliott Carter (*Pentecost*). Snape Maltings, Snape, Suffolk (0728 433443), Wed, 8pm, £9.50-£16.50.

AFRICAN SANCTUS: David Fanshawe's choral tribute to a changing Africa through music derived from chants and dances is the climax to a Camden Choir programme with the London Instrumental Ensemble, Penelope Walsley-Clark (soprano) and Stephen Isserlis (cello). Also Leonard Bernstein's *Chichester Psalms* and Sir Michael Tippett's evocative *Five Spirituals from A Child of Our Time*, in support of Save the Children. Barbican Hall (as above), Wed, 7.45pm, £5-£15.

SCOTTISH PROM: Cambridge's celebrated Choir of King's College travels north for the Scottish National Orchestra's choral prom of Handel's rousing *Cadok the Priest*, Haydn's celebratory "Nelson" Mass and Faure's consolatory *Requiem*. Stephen Cleobury conducts, with soloists Patricia Kwella, Aemul Gunson, John Mark Ainsley, Stephen Roberts, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow (041 227 5611), Thurs, 7.30pm, £2-£12. Other Proms on Fri, Sat, 7.30pm.

ELGAR-BRAHMS: First of three concerts placing Elgar's musical relationship to Brahms, ending the RPO's South Bank season. Andre Previn conducts the former's *Cockaigne Overture* and "Enigma" Variations, with Viktoria Mullova bringing her intensely felt playing to Brahms's Violin Concerto. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-628-8600), Thurs, 7.30pm, £4-£20. Other programmes: June 25, July 1.

LEEDS FESTIVAL: Opening concert features English Northern Philharmonia conducted by Lothar Zagrosek, with the distinctive young talent of Tamsin Little as soloist for the premiere of 36-year-old Robert Saxton's Violin Concerto. Symphonies by Mozart (No 29 in A) and Mahler (No 4 in G, with soprano Joan Rodgers) begin and end the programme. Town Hall, Leeds (0532 459351), Fri, 8pm, £1-£5.

SALISBURY HEATH: Ex-Prime Minister, Edward Heath, takes up the baton in support of Salisbury Cathedral's restoration fund, ministering to the National Symphony Orchestra in Brahms (*Academic Festival Overture*), Tchaikovsky (*Fifth Symphony*) and opening the distinguished pianist Paul Badura-Skoda in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto. Salisbury Cathedral, Wiltshire (0722 20333), Sat, 7.30pm, £5-£25.

ALMEIDA'S X-FACTOR: After a pre-concert talk by the Greek-born composer Iannis Xenakis (at 6pm), Islington's Almeida Festival provides a retrospective assortment of his innovative works for solo voices and chorus, plus the commissioned premiere of *Knephas*, for 40 voices unaccompanied. James Wood

conducts the New London Chamber Choir with mezzo-soprano Linda Hirst. Union Chapel, Compton Terrace, London N1 (071-359 4404), Sun, 7.30pm, £7-50.

NORDIC NOTES: Sweden's acclaimed chamber orchestra, Musica Vitae, has the Finnish conductor Patti Sakari for an all-Nordic programme. Sibelius and Nielsen give points of reference for works by Salinen, Rautavaara, Carlstedt and others, and the prize-winning Swedish twins, Urban and Jörgen Svensson, are soloists in Jalkanen's *The Serf of Viro*, for two violins and orchestra. St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (071-222-1061), Sun, 7.30pm, £3.50-£7.

NOEL GOODWIN

BORODIN PLAY BRITTEN: The skilful Borodin Quartet are renowned for their interpretations of Shostakovich; and Benjamin Britten had a particularly close musical relationship with the composer whose Fourteenth Symphony he conducted at its European premiere in Aldeburgh in 1970. So the Borodins visit Snape with Britten's *Three Divertimenti* of 1936 and Shostakovich's Quartet No 3 in F in a recital which begins with Schubert's Quartet in E flat, D87. Snape Maltings (as above), tonight, 8pm, £3.50-£16.50.

BARSEK TUMANYAN: The Armenian bass-bentone who made a loud and loudly acclaimed debut at the Royal Opera's Gala Concert for Armenia in January last year, returns for his London recital debut, singing a programme of Rachmaninov, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky, Manuarian and, believe it or not, Gershwin. Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street, London W1 (071-835 2141), Wed, 7.30pm, £4-50-£9.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE: Soprano Jenny Lind is celebrated by her compatriots, the indomitable Elisabeth Söderström, in a festival evening of the songs she sang interspersed with readings from her letters. Roger Vignoles is the pianist. Snape Maltings (as above), Thurs, 8pm, £13.50-£19.50.

ENSEMBLE PABLO CASALS: The Ensemble de Festival Pablo Casals, which includes the French violinist Bruno Pasquier and the young Romanian Peter Casals, comes to Wingfield Arts and Music Festival on an exchange visit with the French festival in Roussillon. Their programme includes Beethoven's B flat Trio, Mozart's *Three Duets* (K 498), and Brahms's Quartet for piano and strings, Op 25. Wingfield Church, Eye, Suffolk, (037984 505), Thurs, 8pm, £5.50-£11.50.

KENAKIS IN ISLINGTON: The Almeida Festival's Kenakis celebration begins with a duo virtuoso display by Robin Carter (piano) and James Wood (percussion) who play his "Rebonds" and "Psephos" including works by Takemitsu and Barry Guy. Almeida Theatre, Almeida Street, London N1 (071-359 4404), Fri, 7.30pm, £5-50.

PASTIME WITH GOOD COMPANY: A concert of songs, dances and ensemble pieces by The Early Music Group will extend to dancing on the bowling green of the National Trust's Cottehe House in Cornwall. It rains, the event will be postponed until July 1. Cottehe, St Dominick, Cornwall (0206 74281), Sun, 2.30pm, free.

SIGNS AND TRAINS: The Kronos Quartet return to London for a programme which includes a work inspired by the threatened culture of a small Romanian village. Istan Maria's "Doom: A Sign" is flanked by a quartet by Peter Souffernoy which draws on Aboriginal chant, and a second performance of Steve Reich's piece for quartet and tape, "Different Trains". Festival Hall (as above), Mon, 7.30pm, £7.50-£12.50.

SCALFI AT ST JOHN'S: Milan-born Jacopo Scalfi is a young cellist of unusual refinement and lyrical artistry, recalling the playing of Pierre Fournier. His Wigmore debut two years ago was warmly greeted: now he brings, with his pianist Julius Drake, Martinů's *Variations on a Slovak Folk Song*, Beethoven's A major Sonata and Shostakovich's D minor Sonata. St John's (as above) Mon, 7.30pm, £4-£7.

HILARY FINCH

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REVIEWS

Punditry without a point

RADIO

ENTROPY is the natural tendency of a system to unravel when in disequilibrium — an example, essayed with an excessively bouncy football on unfairly lively Italian turf. The principle obtains both in the expanding cosmos and in the proliferation of radio stations, which are increasingly less subject to regulation by statute and whose clamour increasingly pollutes the known universe (a disc-jockey is hovering outside my window).

Here and there, however, complex adaptive systems arise to impose order where none previously existed. A good mundane example would be the Midlands Radio Action Trust (MRAT), a conduit for public service broadcasting (Aids, heart disease, "ishos") which is commercially sponsored and therefore benefits both the "image" and the coffers of the stations involved. No law of man or physics compels this dispensation: here we have nothing less than the market forces of existence.

I know of MRAT from the first part of Sunday's *The Radio Programme* (Radio 4), an even better example of ostensibly random bits and pieces cohering into the semblance of a unity. There is, to be sure, a format: Laurie Taylor devotes 10 minutes to rooting around in a media backwater and

another 20 to mopping up a lake of opinion from a cabal of pundits, each of whom has listened to the same programmes in the preceding week. Equilibrium is not hard to maintain in the studio; lack of balance is precisely what is attributed to the works under review. Why, oh why, did not Charles Wheeler's *Hindswipe* job on London smog mention the deathly hush which that phenomenon entailed?

The critical listener's guide is stitched together by Professor Taylor as a kind of prime mover of broadcasting, who signals his mastery of matter by chucking during the prepared speeches of his interviewees. No doubt this tic is meant encouragingly, but, since there is no discernible reason for it, the listener (critical or otherwise) is left feeling like a blind watchmaker who fears his latest effort may inadvertently have Mickey Mouse on its face. Fifteen billion years of creation have surely not reached their apogee in feeble slot-fillers such as this.

From *White Noise* to a *Symphony* (Radio 3, also Sunday) suggested an alternative peak of organisational endeavour. Having exhausted, or become cheated off with, the standard fields of scientific inquiry, great brains of all nations have now invented a discreet academic discipline which seeks to examine the nature of complexity and, where possible, derive simple laws from their findings. This enables them to sport the laurels of the polymath,



Laurie Taylor: presenter of *The Radio Programme* on Radio 4

while at the same time opening up immense fresh pastures of grandeur.

At one point in Paul Davies's amiable and unpatronising documentary an American prof with an almost audible beard entertained the notion of asking a cultural

illiterate to recreate a Jackson Pollock drip-painting on the basis of telephonic instructions. The exercise would, he said, have a "very high algorithmic information content".

MARTIN CROPPER

FESTIVAL

Europas 3 & 4

Almeida, Islington

SIX opera singers, not in stage costume, face the audience and each delivers an aria with palpable intensity and conviction, while pianists on each side of the platform render transcriptions of familiar operatic numbers. What makes this different is that it is all happening simultaneously.

The singers have selected, in advance, items by Wagner, Verdi, Bizet and many others, and they have been thrown in the melting pot by John Cage along with the piano transcriptions and a collection of 78 rpm records, which are

systematically worked through by a troupe of six gramophone operators. "Nothing relates to anything else except by coincidence," Cage hastens to inform us about his Almeida commission, *Europas 3 & 4*.

He may be doing himself an injustice: it would be difficult to imagine pure chance being entirely responsible for such unfruitful, not to say painful, juxtapositions. Surely there must have been some rigging to ensure that no contribution ever sounded well with another, or threw light on it, or on the work as a whole?

Cage has done more than most to redefine notions of composition, not least in his famous *432*, which, by prescribing silence from the platform, directed audience and ambient noise into

the sphere of art. His confrontation with the European operatic tradition — he claims to be sending back what we have inflicted on America for the past century or so — is a potentially engaging one.

By the end of *Europa 3* (precisely 70 minutes long), I found myself looking back on the European operatic tradition more wistfully than ever, and wishing Cage had extended his *432* idea into his operatic venture.

Jane Manning, Hilary Western, Eleanor Bennett, Paul Wilson, Adrian Clarke and Roger Bryson were the intrepid soloists, holding their own, and their pitch, against fearful odds. James Clapperton and Yvonne Mikhaylova (the latter with a penchant for Wagner in the grand style) punctuated the hubbub with their piano transcriptions and Liszt Fantasies.

If *Europa 3* is Cage's revenge for Wagner, *Europa 4* (a mere 30 minutes long) is a much less aggressive affair. Some might balk at the composer's description of it as "Mozartian" but, by comparison with its companion-piece, it is a model of restraint. Indeed, one extended passage, in which Sarah Leonard and Catherine Denley juxtaposed their coloratura and French arias with subdued emanations from the tape-recorder and wind-up gramophone, while Yvonne Mikhaylova thumped a muted "O Star of Eve" in dreamy slow-motion, momentarily provoked the suspicion that there might be a creative intelligence behind *Europa* after all.

BARRY MILLINGTON

THEATRE

Theaterrefren Berlin

GERMANS take their theatre as seriously as they take everything else, and in this era of reunification they take it more seriously than ever. West Berlin's 27th annual Theaterrefren (Theatre Meeting) brought 11 of the past season's best German-language productions together in a two-week festival. For the first time, it included productions from the GDR and was able to use East Berlin theatres to house visiting productions. It also brought together experts from East and West to discuss the seemingly endless economic and ideological dilemmas which now beset German theatre.

At its best, German theatre has few peers. Although the Theaterrefren awards no prizes, much of what it offered evoked the great pre-war Berlin of Brecht and Reinhardt. But it also included a certain amount of material which approached involuntary self-parody of the most solemn Germanic kind. That reached its climax in a mimed production ("chorographisches Theater") by the Bremen Theatre, starkly entitled *Ulrike Meinhof*, which purported to deal with the issues raised by

the Baader-Meinhof terrorists. This opened with the company writhing around on the floor, amid contemporary non-biodegradable detritus, underneath electric advertising for "Mac Burger". The performers then gorged themselves on prop junk-food, and rushed to a row of large laundry tubs upstage for a protracted orgy of mass vomiting: a truly unforgettable theatrical experience.

From Bochum, in the grimy Ruhr, came the adventurous Schauspielhaus company in Andrea Brecht's courageous and imaginative production of Maxim Gorky's drama *The Last Ones*, which has almost consistently met with failure from its beginning. (As an index of this company's seriousness, the printed programme included the play's complete text.) The performance won cheers from audience and critics. Both Strauss, a sometimes maddening but never less than stimulating playwright, contributed *Visitors*, in Hamburg's Thalia Theatre production, designed and staged by Wilfried Minks. A play about the rehearsing of a play, *Visitors* featured several exceptional performances, foremost among them that of Will Quadflieg, who over the decades has progressed from the status of young hero to that of widely acknowledged old master. The unobtrusive but brilliant tech-

nique of his virtuoso performance made it a seminar in the art of ensemble acting.

From East Berlin came George Tabori's *Mein Kampf* — a black farce about Adolf Hitler, if you can imagine that — in Thomas Langhoff's Gorki Theater production. How times have changed. During my 25-year sojourn in Berlin, the Gorki specialised in hortative dramas adhering closely to the party line; its current repertoire includes *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, *Amadeus* and Genet's *The Maids*.

Mein Kampf focused on Adolf Hitler's early days, almost starving in a Vienna shelter for the homeless, in consternation over the spontaneous, unconditional friendship of an old Jew there. The play has numerous rough spots, not to mention long stretches of boring ineptitude, but occasional flashes of brilliant theatricality at least partially redeem it.

It is not easy to forget the fate of a pet hen which is first seen in use on stage but subsequently encountered, ostensibly already plucked and methodically dissected by a storm-trooper bully-boy, who gave the audience an energetic running lecture about his handiwork with all the objective detachment of Heinrich Himmler justifying the extermination camps. It would hardly be surprising if many of the audience left that performance vegetarians.

After the war, the theatres of the German Democratic Republic established a proud record. Brecht's Berliner Ensemble (which since his death has fallen off deplorably) reigned for a considerable time as probably the finest repertory company since the Moscow Art and the Abbey; Walter Felsenstein's Komische Oper established its Austrian founder and longtime *spiritus motor* as the greatest theatrical genius since Stanislavsky.

The recent perforation of Germany's borders brought an agonising migration of theatrical personnel, forcing companies to revise and reduce their programming as East-West exchange of contract became commonplace. One example suffices: an ordinary stage-hand at West Berlin's Deutsche Oper earns a larger sum, in West German marks, than the Komische Oper's chief designer himself in East German marks. When the West German mark becomes the sole German currency in July, no one dares predict its effect on East German theatrical and operatic companies.

One sardonic East German theatrical expert, only slightly overstating the case, compares East Germany's theatres with Latin-America's newly "discovered" natives: innocently, even eagerly, swapping gold in exchange for glass beads.

PAUL MOOR

NEW RELEASES

THE INTRUDER: Roger Corran's punchy drama from 1981 about a racist (William Stanger) stirring up trouble in South Wales's majority Welsh of Eel both in new prints.

MISS FRIDGEMAN (PG): Enigma's version of Beth Henley's play about a feisty Missus (Holly Hunter) determined to enter the local talent contest. With Mary McCormack, Tim Robbins. Odeon: Kensington (071-622 664/5) Swiss Cottage (071-722 595/5)

MUSIC BOX (PG): Costa-Gavras's anguished, almost surreal drama about a Chicago criminal attorney (Jessica Lange) defending her father from accusations of war crimes. With Anne Miller, Stuart O'Brien. Haymarket (071-639 768/7)

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA (PG): Harry Alan Towers's lurid variation on Gaston Leroux's story, with Robert Englund as a maniacal Phantom in the mould of Jack the Ripper. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

SKI PATROL (PG): Tremendously broad farce set in the Snowy Mountains, from the producer of the Police Academy series, with Roger Moore, Martin Mull. Cinescape (071-639 768/7) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1)

A TALE OF SPRINGTIME (U): Eric Rohmer's absorbing study of the games people play, with Florence Darin as a young woman trying to push her new friend (Anne Teyssie) into her father's arms. A civilised delight. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

TREASURE ISLAND (PG): An old favourite tale, filmed by Chiffon Heston's son, Fraser, who plays as Long John Silver, Christian Bale as Jim, and a convincing cast of British stars. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

CLEAN AND SOBER (PG): Aggressively bleak portrait of the difficulties in breaking a cocaine habit, with Michael Gambon as a police officer, and Vincent Spano, directed by John Dahl. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

CREATOR (PG): Paul Verhoeven's comedy, based on his novel by Peter O'Toole — a delightful as a nutty scientist trying to bring his dead wife to life. With Michael Hemmings, Vincent Spano. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

DIAMOND SKULLS (PG): Gusty tale of the end of the world, with Gabriel Byrne as a journalist, and Michael Hemmings as a scientist. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

THE WILD WILD WEST (PG): Kevin Costner's epic, with Kevin Costner as James West, and Kevin Costner as James West. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

THE DUCKS OF MALPAS: A comedy, with Kevin Costner as James West, and Kevin Costner as James West. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

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CINEMA GUIDE

Geoff Brown's assessment of films in London and (where) indicated with the symbol (L) on release across the country.

DREAMS (PG): Akira Kurosawa's fantasy on themes of violence, ecology, and the artist's urge to create. Uneven, but a visual feast. Cinescape (071-722 404/4) Renard (071-837 640/2)

HARD TO KILL (PG): Steven Seagal as a cop emerging from a seven-year coma to avenge himself on his assailants. Lacklustre action fare, with Kelly Le Brock. Cannon Parkway (071-430 063/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

HARLEM NIGHTS (PG): Tired, vulgar period tale about a nightclub threatened by a corrupt crime boss, an unappearing vehicle for Eddie Murphy (ambitiously serving as writer, director and star). Cannon Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

THE HUNT FOR RED OCTOBER (PG): Sean Connery as a Soviet submarine commander trying to deliver a pre-planned drama. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

INTERNAL AFFAIRS (PG): Richard Gere and Andy Garcia, as Los Angeles cops sucked into a vortex of insanity and corruption. Tired thriller, given some kick by Richard Gere. Cannon Parkway (071-430 063/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

JOHNNY HANDSOME (PG): Gering, unimpressive action flick from director Walter Hill, with Mickey Rourke as a designated criminal who plans a double-cross following a prison escape. Cannon Parkway (071-430 063/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

THE KRYSTALS (PG): Brooding, bloody events about the rise and fall of the East End gangsters, from war-time childhood to incarceration in multiple prisons. Peter Medak directs an eminently chosen cast: Gary and Martin Kemp, Billie Whitelaw. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

MONSIEUR HENRI (PG): Intense, stylish version of German novel about a detective's dark obsession with his neighbour: a striking performance by director Volker Schlöndorff, previously known for comedies. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

NOTESBOOK ON CITIES AND CLOTHES (PG): A whimsical diary film about the Japanese fashion designer Yohji Yamamoto, preparing a Paris show for Autumn. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

RUNS ON THE RUN (PG): Eric Idle and Robin Williams star in a hilarious comedy about a man who runs away from his problems. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

THE WITCHES (PG): Roald Dahl's tale of witches attempting to turn children into pigs, with a cast of children and adults. Cinescape (071-352 509/9) Oxford Street (071-630 010/1) Phoenix Cinema (071-437 818/1) Whiteleys (071-792 330/334)

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THEATRE GUIDE

Jeremy Kingston's assessment of current theatre in London

House full, returns only. Some seats available. Seats at all prices.

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WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 22

AUTOCUTTING (b) Parthenogenic, an otiose and mongrel (ie of mixed origins from different lineages) word from the Greek *autos* self + the Latin <

TELEVISION & RADIO

COMPILED BY GILLIAN MAXEY AND STEPHANIE BILLEN
TELEVISION CHOICE PETER WAYMARK/RADIO CHOICE PETER DAVALLE

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax.
6.30 BBC Breakfast News 8.55 Regional news and weather.
9.00 News and weather followed by The Travel Show. (Ceefax) 9.35 Play Tennis. A beginners' guide (r).
10.00 News and weather followed by The Raccoons. Cartoon.
10.25 Children's BBC: Playdays 10.50 Cops and Tidyup (r) 10.55 Five to Eleven (r).
11.00 News and weather followed by Hudson and Halls. The camp Kiwi cooks with Grace Kennedy (r).
11.30 Trivia of the Trade (r).
12.00 News and weather followed by Dallas (r). (Ceefax).
12.50 The Travel Show UK Mini Guides. Lynne Rigby (r) 12.55 Regional news and weather.
1.00 One O'Clock News with Philip Hayton. Weather 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax).
1.50 Royal Ascot. Julian Wilson introduces live coverage of the first day, heralded by the spectacular pageant

BBC 2

7.10 Open University: Return to Base. (Ceefax) 7.35
8.00 News.
8.15 Westminster. Yesterday's parliamentary proceedings.
9.00 Daytime on Two: The differing behavioural attitudes of girls and boys 9.20 The Radio Data System 9.40 How animals, plants and people have adapted to the conditions of the Arab world 10.00 Science for younger viewers 10.15 A-level German 10.40 How an English village has changed over the years 11.00 The seashore 11.15 A-level Economics 11.35 How to develop an economic awareness across the curriculum 12.00 Industrial management techniques can be introduced into the classroom arena 12.40 Watch 12.55 Warming and communication skills 1.20 Charlie Chalk 1.35 Pop hop music.
2.00 News and weather followed by You and Me. For younger viewers (r).
2.15 Sign Extra (r) 2.40 Made by Man. How basket-makers learn their craft 2.55 The Travel Show Traveller. West Germany (r).
3.00 News and weather followed by Westminster Live including prime minister's question time.
3.50 News and weather followed by regional news.
4.00 Royal Ascot. Takes over coverage of the royal event from BBC1, featuring the Coventry Stakes at 4.20. Introduced by Julian Wilson.
4.50 World Cup Grandstand. Desmond Lynne introduces live coverage of the second-half between West Germany and Colombia, the final match in group D. Also highlights of the match between Yugoslavia and the United Arab Emirates.
6.00 Laurel and Hardy in Another Fine Mess (1929, bw). Stan and Ollie find themselves serving at the residence of Colonel Blimp (1943, bw).
6.25 Film: Bohemian Girl (1936, bw). More comic mishaps with Stan and Ollie, who play a couple of gypsies astraddle with the care of a count's kidnapped daughter. Directed by James W. Horne and Charles Rogers.
7.30 Biko (bw). Biko's Vampires. More classic American comedy with the test-talking sergeant (r).



The spirit of Zens Sony's Walkman (6.30pm)

8.00 Open Space: Breaking the Ice. The community programme slot offers a trio of films about popular art in the north east of England which would probably have warmed the heart of Raymond Williams (see Channel 4, 9.00pm) since they show popular activities initiated by the people instead of being imposed upon them. The theme of the films is that ordinary folk can be artists, even if they are mentally handicapped, whether they are decorating a tablecloth, writing poems or forming themselves into an all-women's band. For the women making music is a political as well as a creative activity, an assertion that their sex should not bar them from a traditional male activity, while among the amateur poets of Cleveland is one who is vainly keeping alive the Yorkshire dialect.
8.30 Designing Classics: The Sony Walkman. An excellent series returns strongly with a fascinating voyage around a phenomenon of post-war Japanese technology which has taken on a plethora of meanings, aesthetic, cultural and even psychological. The technical story starts with the invention of the tape player and those wonderful Sony people and their endlessly inventive brain, the "seminal of the transistor", Akio Morita. Punctuating the myth a little, a Sony man recounts that the Walkman was stumbled on rather than planned, and the design guru Stephen Bayley suggests it arose out of competition between two divisions within the company. But the film convincingly

Manor Born. (Ceefax).
8.30 Back in Blue: Crime and Prejudice. The phenomenal success of Desmond Wilcox's revealing documentary on black and Asian recruits to the Metropolitan Police. Five of the recruits have graduated from "puppy walking" and have to face the beat on their own. (Ceefax).
9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. Regional news and weather.
9.30 Chalk. The convoluted and overrated Eurotrash thriller comes to a climax with Cassidy and McKee out to break the shady consortium run by property developer David Lynton.
10.25 Film 90 Special with Barry Norman: New York Stories. Barry Norman visits the Big Apple and takes a bite into films in production, including *Godfather II* and *Boyz n the City*. He also previews *Back to the Future II* and *Dick Tracy*.
11.00 World Cup Report. Highlights of the final matches in groups A and D, Italy v Czechoslovakia, Austria v USA, West Germany v Colombia and Yugoslavia v UAE.
11.45 Royal Ascot highlights.
12.10am Weather. Ends at 12.15

relates the Walkman to the Japanese love of the miniature, bonsai trees and all that, and even to the spirit of Zen and the creation of private worlds. With the Japanese tea ceremony also involved to provide a parallel, the Walkman emerges as less a gadget than a profound expression of Japanese culture. The 1990s model, it seems, could be oval. (Ceefax).
9.00 Alexei Sayle's Skiff: Thinking with Teeth. More irreverent humour (r).
9.30 Present Perfect: Loveless in Leithworth. Paul Watson's documentary is a lengthy discourse on the fecklessness of men, as experienced by two single parent mothers living on a Hertfordshire council estate. Also had a brief affair with a British soldier in Germany and been with Gregory Hines. Now, two, has breathing difficulties and is in and out of hospital. He has had 11 operations. The latter refuses to have anything to do with the mother or child and while he is stationed abroad is protected from any legal proceedings for maintenance. The army will not help. Alex's friend Sue has been left with a daughter to bring up after her husband walked out. She is depressed, on pills and never without a cigarette. Trapped in their homes and desperately short of money, the women pour out their feelings. Alex says she feels better just for being able to chat to the camera. They are torn between the desire to have a man around and the determination to work out their own lives. (Ceefax).
10.30 Newsnight with Donald MacCormick.
11.15 The Bill Moyers Interview. An interview with Dr. George Annas, reputed to be the "Dr. Spock of the 1980s". As a leading paediatrician, Staszko is well aware of the stresses of parenthood and describes experience as learning from mistakes.
11.45 One on Two: Dead Good Friends. Jo Brand, a well-known name on the comedy circuit, was once a psychiatric nurse in a high-security mental hospital. In this monologue, written by her, she plays a moribund whose best friends are all dead.
11.55 Weather.
12.00 Open University: Family Centre. Ends at 12.30am

ITV LONDON

6.00 TV-am.
9.25 Chan Letters. Word game hosted by Alan Stewart 9.55 Thames News and weather.
10.00 Out of This World: I've Got a Secret. More comic adventures with the alienasee teenager.
10.30 This Morning. Magazine series presented by Judy Finnigan and Richard Madeley. With national and international news at 10.55 and regional news at 11.55 followed by national weather.
12.05 Rod, Jane and Freddy: Tristan (r).
12.25 Home and Away 12.55 Thames News and weather.
1.00 News at One with John Suchet.
1.20 Coronation Street (r).
1.50 A Country Practice. Medical soap set in a rural Australian town 2.20 Take the High Road. Drama series based around the sleepy Scottish village of Glandoroch.
2.50 Connections. Simon Potter hosts the latest public quiz 3.15 Thames News and weather.
3.25 Families. Anglo-Australian soap series.
3.55 Children's ITV: Oh! Mr Toad 4.20 Phoenix Kid 4.50 Scooby Doo. Spooky cartoon capers with the lovable hood (r).
5.10 Blockbusters. Bob Holness hosts the general knowledge quiz.
6.40 News at 5.40 with Fiona Armstrong. Weather.

CHANNEL 4

6.00 The Art of Landscape. Soothing music set to stunning images.
6.20 Business Daily.
6.30 The Channel Four Daily presented by Carol Barnes.
9.25 Schools.
12.00 The Parliament Programme presented by Sue Cameron 12.30 Business Daily.
1.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series.
12.00 In the Club? - Birth Control This Century: Every Child a Wanted Child. A look at the impact birth control has had on people's lives (r).
2.50 Black Forest Clinic: A Child, A Child, A Child. Dore medical drama set in a German hospital (r).
3.40 The Oprah Winfrey Show: Celebrity Daughters Dressing Up Mum. Miss America and stars from the soaps *Dallas* and *Falcon Crest* bring their mothers on stage and give them a completely new look.
4.30 Fifteen To One. William G. Stewart hosts another quick-fire edition of the general knowledge quiz.
5.00 The Lone Ranger (b/w). The Outcast. Clayton Moore and Jay Silverheels in more 1940s adventures of the dashing masked rider and his companion, Tonto.
6.30 Noah's Ark: Voyage into Silence. Spanish ecological series. Tonight's programme travels to Venezuela to explore a huge cave teeming with wildlife, stalactites and stalagmites. (Ceefax).
6.00 Elvis: Good Rockin' Tonight. Four Miles. Michael St. Gerard stars in this drama series tracing the life of the king of rock 'n' roll.
6.30 The Cosby Show: Off to the Races. More hilarity in the Huxtable household as obstetrician Cliff has trouble bringing up his streetwise kids (r).

6.00 Home and Away. Australian soap about the eventful lives of the residents of Summer Bay (r) 6.30 Thames News and weather.
6.45 Emmerdale. The ups-and-downs of a Yorkshire farming community. (Ceefax).
7.15 The Bill: Tactics. Superb police series. Burnsley's rough methods are becoming increasingly unpopular with his superiors and Det Chief Inspector Whay has to put him back on the straight and narrow. (Ceefax).
7.45 World Cup 90: Italy v Czechoslovakia. Live from the Olympic Stadium in Rome. Eton Welsby and Graham Taylor introduce the match that will help to settle the destiny of group A. Italy, one of the favourites, may have too much class for the Czechs but both should go forward to the next stage. The programme also features highlights at half-time and full-time of the other group A match between Austria and the United States.
10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Trevor McDonald. Weather 10.30 Thames News and Weather.
10.35 Film: The Amityville Horror (1979). James Frawley. Margot Kidder and Rod Taylor in a polished tale of the supernatural, supposedly based on a true story, which has spawned three inferior sequels. Four years after a night of bloody horror, the Amityville house is bought by a family at a ridiculously low price. They soon regret it. Directed by Stuart Rosenberg.
1.00am Video View. Manella Frostrup with the best videos to rent and buy. With a review of *Scenes from the*



Class Struggle in Beverly Hills, and an interview with rising British actor Hugh Grant

1.30 Kojak: When You Hear the Beep, Drop Dead. More crime-busting from the lily-lacking cop (r).
2.30 Donahue: Women Who Stay with Cheating Husbands. Phil Donahue and his studio audience and guests discuss what makes a woman stay with a man who has extramarital affairs.
3.30 Quiz Night. Ross King hosts the pub and club quiz.
4.00 Entertainment UK. The latest films, music and entertainment from around the country.
5.00 ITN Morning News with Guy deFays. Ends at 6.00

finds half his namesake's books incomprehensible and his prose "the most dense and cloyed I have ever read". The professor defies anyone to read *Moreson and Literature* without going round the bend. The paradox is that Raymond Williams was deeply interested in communication and how its agencies, particularly the mass media, could better serve the aspirations of working people. His reputation among his own kind, the intellectual left, is secure. Speaker after speaker, from centres of academic stretching across Williams's native Wales and over the border to his adopted Cambridge, pays tribute to his passion and insight. But Karl Francis's film, which also includes dramatised excerpts from Williams's novels, leaves the impression of a sadly unbridgeable gap between a formidable mind and the ordinary souls Williams desperately cared for and wanted to reach. (Ceefax).
10.00 Shock Moments With Julien Clary. Hilarious entertainment for those who love to see others cringe with embarrassment (r).
10.50 Jazz: Appa. Sax player Joe Temperley concludes his personal survey of the New York jazz scene by turning his attention to the legacy of Duke Ellington.
11.50 Film: The Scrooge Movie. Rowland Druke wrings more little laughs out of the Scrooge sextuplets. David, the most creative of the six, is now a newspaper photographer on the *Beach* on Sea Observer.
12.00am Cycling: The Scottish Provident Pro League Cycling. The new-race league moves to Birmingham for the penultimate leg, introduced by Bob Hall.
1.20 Film: The Mysteries of Edgar Wallace (b/w). The Set Up. Ex-convict Arthur Payne is approached by a cunning stranger, who wants to steal his wife's jewellery. Ends at 2.25

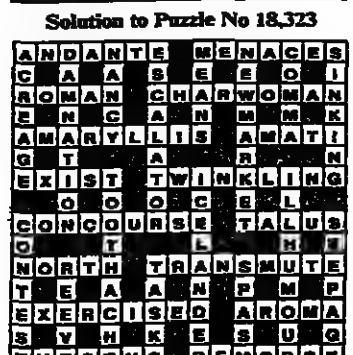
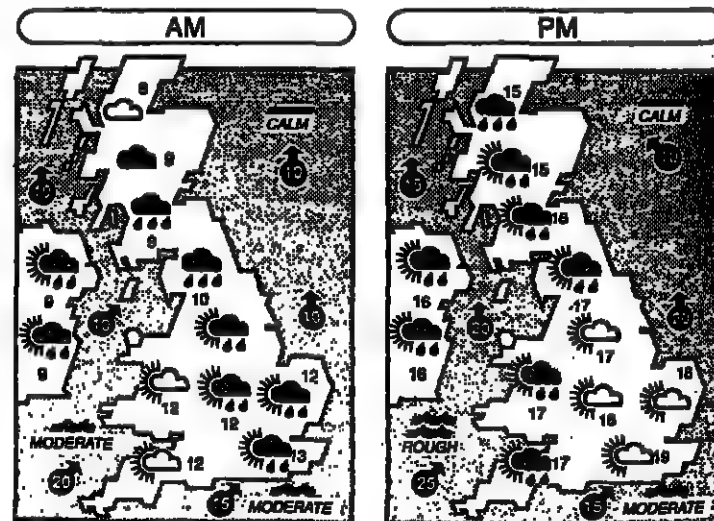
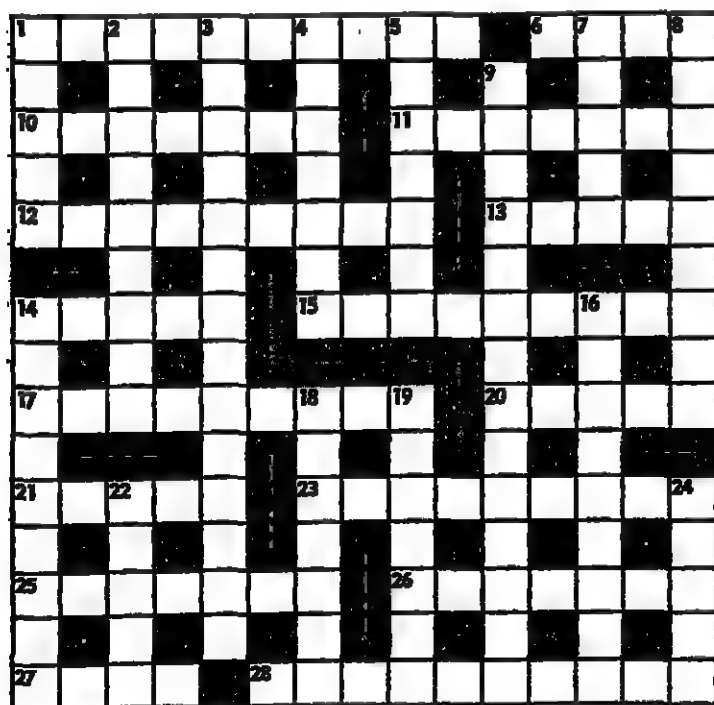
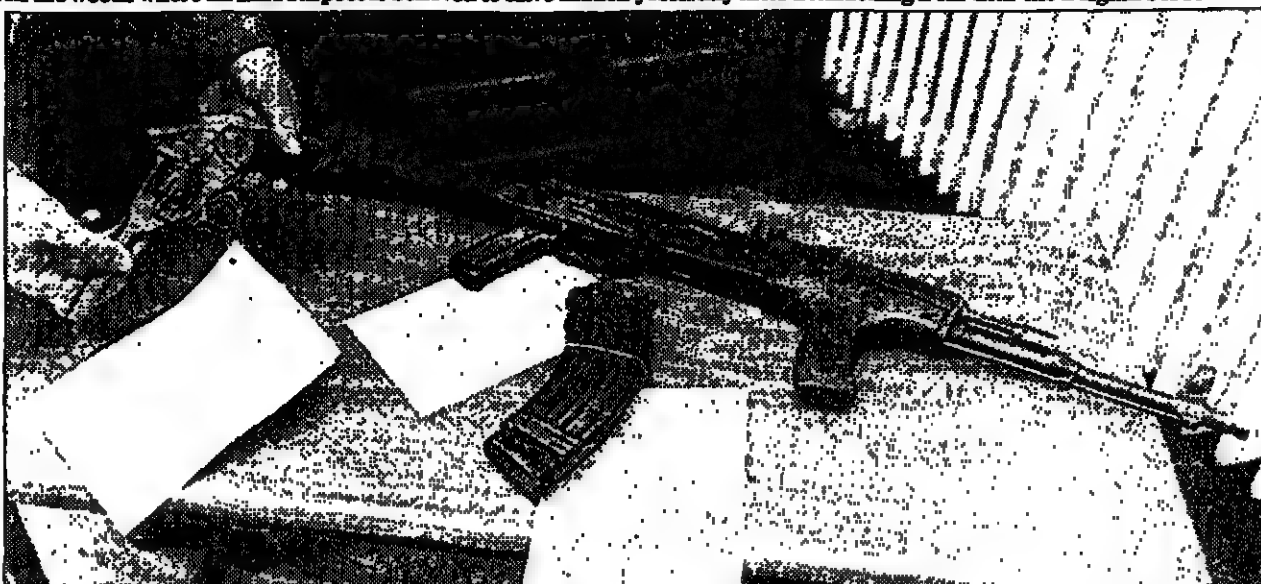


Too Formidable: Raymond Williams (6.00pm)

9.00 Raymond Williams - A Journey Of Hope. In an otherwise laudatory portrait of the critic, novelist and earnest disseminator of cultural struggle there is one dissenting note. The historian Professor Gwyn Williams says he

RADIO 1

FM Stereo and MW.
8.00am John Peel 8.30am Bruno Brookes 9.30am Simon Bates 12.30pm News 12.45 John Peel 1.00pm Steve Wright in the Afternoon 5.30pm News 5.45am John Peel 6.30am Bruno Brookes 7.30am The Rolling Stones. Three programmes featuring the Rolling Stones, with tracks from their albums *Sticky Fingers*, *Exile on Main St* and *Goats Head Soup*.
7.30am News 7.45am John Peel 8.00am Bruno Brookes 8.15am John Peel 8.30am Bruno Brookes 8.45am John Peel 9.00am Bruno Brookes 9.15am John Peel 9.30am Bruno Brookes 9.45am John Peel 10.00am Bruno Brookes 10.15am John Peel 10.30am Bruno Brookes 10.45am John Peel 11.00am Bruno Brookes 11.15am John Peel 11.30am Bruno Brookes 11.45am John Peel 12.00am Bruno Brookes 12.15am John Peel 12.30am Bruno Brookes 12.45am John Peel 1.00am Bruno Brookes 1.15am John Peel 1.30am Bruno Brookes 1.45am John Peel 2.00am Bruno Brookes 2.15am John Peel 2.30am Bruno Brookes 2.45am John Peel 3.00am Bruno Brookes 3.15am John Peel 3.30am Bruno Brookes 3.45am John Peel 4.00am Bruno Brookes 4.15am John Peel 4.30am Bruno Brookes 4.45am John Peel 5.00am Bruno Brookes 5.15am John Peel 5.30am Bruno Brookes 5.45am John Peel 6.00am Bruno Brookes 6.15am John Peel 6.30am Bruno Brookes 6.45am John Peel 7.00am Bruno Brookes 7.15am John Peel 7.30am Bruno Brookes 7.45am John Peel 8.00am Bruno Brookes 8.15am John Peel 8.30am 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Executive Editor
David Brewerton

BUSINESS

TUESDAY JUNE 19 1990

Swedes in talks with Speyhawk

SPEYHAWK, the property developer, has confirmed that it is in talks that may lead to a bid. Its shares jumped 66p to 205p as the market looked for an early bid from Nordjerman, the Swedish construction group, which revealed a 5 per cent stake in the group a fortnight ago. But they slipped back to 195p as it became clear that the talks were at an early stage.

A successful outcome will depend on agreement with Trevor Osborne, Speyhawk's chairman and 21 per cent shareholder. He was unavailable for comment. Nordjerman is the holding company controlled by Axel Johnson, the Swedish financier. Its interests range from steel and shipping to shops and construction. Its British property subsidiary is NCC Properties, which is being advised in its talks with Speyhawk by SG Warburg.

At the closing price, Speyhawk is valued at only £50 million. But any agreed deal is likely to value the company at considerably more than that.

Wembley sale and leaseback

WEMBLEY, the sports, entertainment and leisure group, has raised £37.5 million through the sale and leaseback of the Wembley conference centre, exhibition hall and office block.

Wembley has a 27-year lease on each building with the option of buying back the freehold interest in the properties at market value in the year 2002. The new owner is Kingstar Estates.

BET ahead 19%

BET, the diversified industrial services group, reported pre-tax profits in the year ended March up 19 per cent to £322.3 million on revenues of £2.69 billion (£2.22 billion). A final dividend of 9p (8p) makes 13p (11.5p).

Times, page 25

Stake for sale

A controlling 61.6 per cent stake in Henry Aschbacher Holdings, parent company of the London merchant bank, has been put up for sale by Pargesa Holding, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg.

Comment, page 25

Ferranti wins \$189m order against Guerini

By ANGELA MACKAY

THE former deputy chairman of Ferranti International was ordered by a High Court judge yesterday to pay \$189 million to the two Ferranti subsidiaries he allegedly defrauded.

Mr Justice Hoffmann awarded judgment against James Guerini after he failed to comply with court disclosure orders asking him to give details of the whereabouts of \$450 million paid out by the subsidiaries, ISC Technologies and ISC London, to five Panamanian companies as part of an alleged elaborate defence contract fraud.

Mr Guerini, who resigned as deputy chairman in May last year, founded International Signal & Control, an American company Ferranti bought in 1987 for £420 million.

Nine months ago, Ferranti revealed a £215 million hole in its assets purportedly caused by four bogus defence contracts negotiated by Mr Guerini. Since then, the com-

pany has sold £350 million of assets to repay banks, changed senior management and initiated several law suits to try to regain the lost money.

The judge said the defence presented by Mr Guerini, who is under criminal investigation in the US, consisted almost entirely of non-admissions and denials and gave no account of what happened. US government officials investigating Mr Guerini's companies said in an American court last month that he had directed a \$1 billion defence contract fraud which included the Ferranti fraud.

Part of the plaintiff's evidence in the High Court linked Mr Guerini's private charitable organisation, Parent Foundation, directly to two of the Panamanian companies.

According to Parent Foundation's 1987 tax return, a little more than \$955,000 of the \$1 million donated to it came from a Swiss company Rovigo Enterprise SA. Rovigo, in turn, received income of more than \$1 million from

Elverton SA and Navarino Development Corp, two of the five Panamanian companies Ferranti is suing for return of the lost funds.

Herbert Smith, the plaintiff's solicitor, made a similar case related to Parent's 1988 tax return.

Parent disbursed the money in 1987 to several churches in Pennsylvania, including Mr Guerini's family church in Landisville and the Christian County Church in Litzitz. It is unlikely Ferranti will try to recover any of this money.

Mr Justice Hoffmann said that he could not accept Mr Guerini's explanation that he did not know what happened to such large sums of money.

He said this conviction was fuelled by Mr Guerini's admission that the Panamanian companies were established, operated and dissolved on his instructions. Asked about the identity of the people who purported to be managing directors of these companies and signed contracts on their behalf, Mr Guerini replied that, to his knowledge, they did not exist.

"If they were not genuine contracts, then the money must have been paid out for some ulterior purpose and if it was, then Mr Guerini must know something about what happened," he said.

Mr Guerini's failure to comply with the court's request "was not the reaction of a litigant genuinely doing his best to comply with an order, but was a perfunctory answer fairly described as illusory, or even contemptuous," Mr Justice Hoffmann said.

Ferranti is expected to come to court soon in other actions against three former ISC employees allegedly involved in the fraud. They are Robert Shireman, ISC's former finance director, Lawrence Resch, a former marketing executive, and Wayne Radcliffe, who was once a vice-president of ISC.

Loss of order forces up to 550 job cuts

By KERRY GILL

GEC Ferranti announced that up to 550 jobs are to be shed at its Scottish plants. The decision was taken after the loss of an important overseas contract and the increased competition in the defence market place.

A spokesman for the company, which currently employs about 6,000 people in Edinburgh on the design and manufacture of defence systems, said: "Consultation with employees and their representatives has begun and every effort will be made to assist those affected to find alternative employment in the locality."

The lost overseas order is believed to have involved an aircraft laser system for a US-based consortium.

The jobs will go at plants in Edinburgh and Bellshill, Lanarkshire. All levels of staff, from management to production and administration, will be affected. The spokesman said that efforts would be made to relocate those affected, but admitted that it was unlikely many staff could be found alternative employment.

The redundancy programme is likely to begin in September and last until next March, the spokesman added.

Sketchley chief leaves after 'nightmare year'

By OUR CITY STAFF

THE chairman of Sketchley, the dry cleaning, vending and industrial clothing group, stepped down yesterday as the company reported a £2 million pre-tax loss, cancelled the final dividend and unveiled a three-for-five share rights issue to raise £20.6 million.

John Gillum, chairman since March 8, said 1989-90 had been a "nightmare year" for the company. Its results have been disastrous and its credibility shaken.

In 1988-89 the group reported a pre-tax profit of £16 million and profits attributable to shareholders were £11.5 million. This compares with an attributable loss of £8 million announced yesterday after a further £6.6 million of extraordinary losses were included below the line.

"We [Mr Gillum and his fellow non-executive director Jerry Shiveley] recognise that we cannot altogether disassociate ourselves from the thoroughly unsatisfactory performance of the company," he said.

Mr Shiveley will not stand for re-election at the annual meeting on August 15 and Mr Gillum will step down at the same time. Sketchley shares

dropped to a low of 162p before closing 20p lower at 183p.

The 100p-a-share rights issue is underwritten by the group's new merchant banking adviser, Samuel Montagu, and the company's major shareholders, including M&G, Britannic Assurance and Mercury Asset Management, have indicated they will take up their entitlement.

New management was installed at Sketchley in April after the group avoided two takeover bids. At the time of the bids, the company forecast a pre-tax profit of at least £6 million.

However, the market was given a warning last month that this might not be achieved.

John Richardson and Tony Bloom, the new deputy chairman, retained Ernst & Young, the accounting firm, to prepare a report into the group and, as a result, have adopted more stringent accounting controls, which included a £3.3 million write-off of bad and doubtful debts and a £2.7 million provision related to stock re-evaluation.

The main change in accounting policy concerns the treatment of leased assets in the vending business. Vending lost £1.3 million in dry cleaning profits dropped by £1.6 million to £4.4 million, office services slumped from almost £3 million to £811,000 and textile services contribution eased from £4.4 million to £3.7 million.

Despite the announcement, Sketchley's new management were confident that most of the necessary provisions had been made.

They are half-way through a cost-cutting programme which has included sacking about 50 people and a further 150 are expected to be made redundant this year.

aimed at simplifying the definition of the offence.

In the ISE annual report, Mr Hugh Smith said the causes celebrated that emerged over the past year were largely relics of the regime before the Financial Services Act. "This has led to suggestions that the professional standards in the City are at a low ebb. I believe the opposite to be true."

Peter Rawlins, the chief executive, said the exchange will publish quarterly statistics of suspicious price movements that were investigated and the conclusions reached, without naming individual cases. "Every suspicious issue is followed," he said. "But the figures will not give credence to wild assertions of insider dealing being rampant." At a later stage, the exchange might admonish individuals and companies over bad practices that fell short of crime.

In its financial year to March 24, the ISE made an operating loss of £9 million compared with a profit of £16 million in

Egan on starting grid for BAA

By MARTIN WALLER



Sir John Egan applauds a triumphant John Nielsen, one of the team that drove Jaguar to victory in the weekend's Le Mans 24-hour race with the XJ4-12 model

SIR John Egan, who retires as chairman of Jaguar at the end of this month after being largely responsible for the car maker's resurgence in the 1980s, is to be the new chief executive of BAA, the former British Airports Authority.

He joins a group whose assets have virtually quadrupled in value since its privatisation in summer 1987, according to the latest property revaluation, released yesterday with another strong set of annual figures.

BAA raised pre-tax profits from £198 million to £256 million in the year to end-March, slightly exceeding City expectations. The shares, on a dull day for the stock market, jumped 7p to 423p.

A final dividend of 7p makes 11.5p, up from 9p. The company took a £76 million below-the-line profit from a deferred tax release.

BAA has been seeking a new chief executive since the departure, after a boardroom dispute, of Jeremy Marshall last August. Sir Norman Payne, the chairman, who will be 69 this autumn, has combined the two roles since then.

No details on annual salary were given, but Sir John can expect a good advance on the £217,000 noted in Jaguar's latest accounts. A reported figure of £350,000 would put him on twice the pay of his predecessor.

The completion of a three-year property review at BAA by the chartered surveyor, Dr Jones, resulted in a valuation of 765p a share. Total property assets, including those of the Lynton property company bought in 1988, were put at about £3.8 billion, but this did not include works under construction, for example at Stansted Airport.

Operating assets were therefore valued at about £4.5 billion, said Sir Norman. BAA was floated at upwards of £1.225 billion.

Sir Norman denied that the revaluation was connected with BAA's 9 per cent hostile shareholder, ADT, Michael Ashcroft's security and vehicle auction group. "We've had no talks with Mr Ashcroft in the last six months," he said.

Sir John would be a "hands-on" manager involved in the day-to-day running, while Sir Norman would be involved with long-term policy.

Sir John, who is 50, was not the automatic choice to take over the BAA chair, said Sir Norman. "There's no decision about the future chairmanship," he said.

Analysts are looking for pre-tax profits of £285 million in BAA's current year. BAA will decide this autumn whether to seek planning consent for a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

Comment, page 25

Wage costs show gain of 8.1%

By RODNEY LORD ECONOMICS EDITOR

BRITISH manufacturers' unit wage costs continued to grow rapidly, showing a gain of 8.1 per cent in the three months to April compared with the same period a year earlier. The pound eased on the figures, which were released at the same time as figures showing the public sector strongly in deficit for the second month of the financial year.

Industrial production rose about half a percentage point in April after seasonal adjustment and within that, manufacturing output was little changed. The slow growth in output contributed to a slow rise in productivity, which in the three months to April was only 1.1 per cent up on the same period a year earlier. This combined with high earnings growth to keep the rise in unit wage costs high.

The Central Statistical Office said that energy production had continued to recover. Manufacturing output was revised up in March to show a 2 per cent rise. In the three months to April it was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1/2 per cent higher than a year earlier. The CSO said underlying growth in recent months was around 1 1/2 per cent a year.

Jon Shields, of Mitsubishi Bank, said: "The implications of the unit wage costs are fairly gloomy. This confirms industry's continuing cost pressures." Sterling closed down 0.2 on the effective rate index at 90.4, partly reflecting a strengthening of the mark against the dollar.

The public sector borrowing requirement was provisionally estimated to have been £1.7 billion in May, bringing the total for the first two months of the financial year to £3.8 billion compared with a repayment of £700 million in the same period last year. Of the £4.5 billion difference, £1.8 billion represented privatisation proceeds last year and much of the rest was due to delays in payment of the poll tax.

Rayner's pay rises 46% to £620,000

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

LORD Rayner, chairman of Marks and Spencer, received a 46 per cent pay rise last year, taking his salary from £424,401 to £619,961.

The group recently awarded sales staff a pay rise of 26 per cent over three years, putting them among the highest paid sales assistants in the country with an average salary of £150 a week.

A spokesman for the group said Lord Rayner's salary was set by the compensation committee, which is largely made up of non-executive directors. In setting salary levels the committee takes into account the group's performance, the contributions of individual directors, market forces and salary levels outside the group.

The spokesman said awarding the chairman this level of salary allowed management below him to be paid at

competitive rates. Total directors' emoluments, including pension contributions, increased from £2.8 million to £4.2 million. Lord Rayner has shares worth £250,000 and options worth £2.7 million.

M&S recently pleased the City with pre-tax profits up 14 per cent at £604 million on sales up 9.5 per cent at £5.61 billion. Lord Rayner says the group will expand into new areas of merchandise and will continue its programme of new store openings. Initial results from the first Spanish store are encouraging and the first store in Amsterdam will open in 1991. Japan has been earmarked for further expansion.

The company donated £3,288,000 to charities last year and made a political contribution of £25,000 to British United Industrialists.

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(14.7%)
Typical APR

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THE POUND

US dollar 1.7125 (+0.0075)
W German mark 2.8893 (-0.0249)
Exchange index 90.4 (-0.2)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share 1911.9 (-14.0)
FT-SE 100 2370.5 (-21.8)
New York Dow Jones 2988.52 (-37.38)
Closing Prices ... Page 27

Major indices and major changes

Page 24

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base: 15%
3-month interbank 14 1/4-14 1/2%
3-month eligible bills 14 1/4-14 1/2%
US: Prime Rate 10%
Federal Funds 8 1/4%
3-month Treasury Bills 7 7/8-7.88%
30-year bonds 103 1/8-103 3/4

CURRENCIES

London: New York: £: \$1.7125
E: D.M. 8.8893
S: S.W.F. 4.1195
E: FF 6.5628
E: Yen 153.72
E: Index 67.6
ECU 1.71487 SDR 1.78871
E: ECU 3.99213 E: SDR 1.300439

GOLD

London Fixing: AM \$349.00 pm \$349.25
Close \$349.00 \$349.50 (2204.00-204.50)
New York: Comex \$349.50-350.00

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Aug) ... \$16.00 bbl (\$16.30)
Denotes latest trading price

TOURIST RATES

Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia S	2.33	2.17
Austria Sch	21.30	20.80
Belgium Fr	2076	1982
Canada Cdn	11.47	10.77
Denmark Kr	11.11	10.50
Finland Mk	10.10	9.50
France F	208.50	200.00
Germany Dm	3.00	2.82
Greece Dr	288	280.00
Hong Kong \$	1.125	1.055
Italy Lit	2210	2080
Japan Yen	165.00	158.00
Netherlands Gld	3.36	3.18
Norway Kr	11.57	10.87
Portugal Esc	203.50	195.00
Spain Ptas	164.75	157.25
Sweden Kr	10.53	10.25
Switzerland Fr	2.55	2.40
Turkey Lira	4700	4300
USA \$	1.71	1.65
Yugoslavia Dnr	24.25	23.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as quoted by Barclay Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques.
Retail Price Index: 126.2 (May)

CU holds 12.6% of Anglia Homes

By MATTHEW BOND

COMMERCIAL Union has emerged as the second biggest shareholder in Anglia Secure Homes, the sheltered housing group, following a lukewarm reception from shareholders for the rights issue.

By the time the £7.7 million issue closed, shareholders had subscribed for just 27 per cent of the 11 million new shares available under the one-for-two issue.

Anglia's biggest shareholder remains British & Commonwealth, the financial services group now being run by administrators. Despite not taking up its rights, B&C still has a stake of more than 14 per cent.

The issue was fully underwritten by Lazard Brothers, with CU sub-underwriting 30 per cent as part of a complex restructuring package announced in April.

As part of that package, CU spent £950,000 on a 5 per cent stake in Anglia and a further £1.1 million on a 49 per cent stake in Haven Services, Anglia's services subsidiary.

Following the rights issue, CU now has a 12.6 per cent stake, a little short of the 14.1 per cent it could have ended up with under the sub-underwriting arrangements.

With the rights money in place, Peter Edmondson, Anglia's chairman, is now more concerned with the fate of B&C's stake.

The expectation that the stake will be sold at a discount by the administrators is the main reason why Anglia's share price, at 66p, is below the rights price.

Mr Edmondson said: "There can't be many company chairmen who have had their major shareholder go into administration during a rights period. I suppose the market realises that the shares have to be sold in the short term."

Mr Edmondson would prefer to see the shares placed with a range of institutions, but, as yet, has had no meetings with Ernst & Young, B&C's administrator.

Despite the rights issue, Anglia's gearing remains more than 100 per cent but, says Mr Edmondson, this will fall following a rationalisation programme.

Trump threatens bankruptcy suit as refuge from creditors

From JOHN DUNN IN NEW YORK

DONALD Trump, the embattled New York property developer, has threatened to file for bankruptcy as part of his negotiations with leading creditors, aimed at maintaining his multi-billion dollar property empire.

The talks with bankers continued over the weekend with little sign of progress yesterday after Mr Trump missed payment of \$73 million last Friday.

Payments missed include \$30 million to the bank Manufacturers Hanover and \$43 million in payments on his Trump Castle casino bonds.

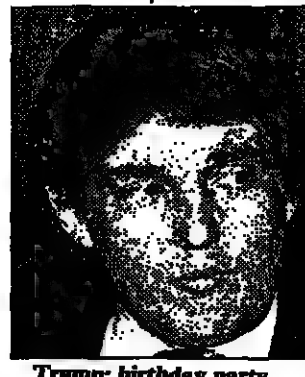
The casino bonds have now entered a ten-day default period in which Mr Trump has time to pay the money to

avoid facing winding-up proceedings by any creditor.

Shares in National Westminster Bank fell 9p to 334p on news that it is exposed to Mr Trump through its New York subsidiary, a NatWest spokesman said that in line with its policy of not disclosing client details, the bank would not discuss the size of the exposure.

Michael Lever, a banking analyst at the broker Smith New Court, said: "Press comment has put NatWest's exposure in the \$50 million to \$100 million range. It is probably at the upper end of that range and possibly a little higher."

"If the loans were non-performing the bank would treat it as a provision in its



Trump: birthday party accounts at the half-year stage. We shall see. Meanwhile, one has to be somewhat concerned about the exposure. No other UK bank seems to be involved to a significant degree." *The Wall Street Journal*

said yesterday that Mr Trump had personally guaranteed \$500 million of his \$2 billion of bank loans in recent years.

Most property developers shun personal guarantees, but Mr Trump, while New York's most celebrated property developer, made guarantees on the \$135 million loan to buy the loss-making Trump airline shuttle among other loans.

His major bankers, including Citicorp, are still attempting to convince other banks in their syndicates to advance Mr Trump \$60 million to ease his present cash shortage.

With borrowings of more than \$3.1 billion and yearly interest payments of over \$160 million, Mr Trump faces the dual problems of a decline in the market value of his

assets and a cash shortfall in revenue from these assets.

The loan would give him time to sell some assets while meeting interest payments, but this is more protection for the banks than for Mr Trump.

This is why Mr Trump has used the threat of a bankruptcy filing, which would give him at least three months' protection from creditors.

The banks, meanwhile, are pressing Mr Trump to appoint new executives in charge of his organisation and to reduce his day-to-day control.

Mr Trump's casino employees held a party for his 44th birthday at the weekend. He told them: "Over the years I've surprised a lot of people, the largest surprise is yet to come."

Severn Trent beats forecast

By GRAHAM SEARJEANT FINANCIAL EDITOR

JOHN Bellak, chairman of Severn Trent, had the good news for shareholders that the landlocked water service group had beaten its prospectus profit forecast by £8.9 million with pre-tax profits of £130 million.

Capital spending was marginally below forecast at £262 million, mainly because the costs of refining mains had been less than budgeted. Mr Bellak said the group would complete its ten-year capital spending programme of £4 billion at 1989 prices "on time and at or below budget".

If the capital restructuring at privatisation had been in place for the full year, pro forma profits would have been £217 million against the prospectus forecast of £208 million and earnings per share 56.4p against a forecast 53.7p. As forecast, the final dividend is 9.9p per share.

The group does not expect to have to ask for extra costs to be passed through to customers in the first five years. Mr Bellak said that extra European Community standards imposed or proposed since privatisation should affect Severn Trent less than any other British water service group.

Severn Trent has not dumped sludge at sea since 1974 and hopes to sell its expertise to other groups.



John Bellak: with news of £130m profit yesterday

London listing to help brewer Kirin expand in Europe

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

KIRIN, Japan's biggest brewer and number four in the world, sees the start of dealings in its shares on the London stock market today as a move towards expansion in Europe.

Growth through acquisition is an option. Kirin is watching for opportunities to buy breweries in the United Kingdom as brewers face changes in the wake of the recent Monopolies and Mergers Commission investigation.

Ryo Ueda, Kirin's managing director, is in London for the listing. The company will be quoted in Paris at the end of next week. Kirin was keen to enhance its image with the international financial community because it saw Europe as a good source of extra funding when needed, said Mr Ueda. The company had surplus funds of ¥400 billion (£1.5 billion).

Kirin was looking "with extreme interest" at the European beer market, said Mr Ueda. Beer accounts for 67 per cent of Kirin's business although it is Japan's second largest soft drinks producer. It is also branching out in pharmaceuticals.

Kirin believes that Europe is one of three key areas where

a world player in beer needs a strong presence, the others being the Far East, including Japan, and North America. Kirin has geared up production in the Far East with a licensing agreement for production of its beers in Hong Kong while in North America, Molsen of Canada, brews Kirin beers under licence for sale in America.

Licensing was an option for European expansion, said Mr Ueda. Although Kirin has an association with Heineken of the Netherlands, for which it brews beer in Japan under licence, there was "no particular relationship" with the Dutch brewers as far as European markets were concerned.

There has been speculation that Heineken might buy brewing capacity in the UK and a link with Kirin might then be logical.

Kirin's upward trend in Japan, where it has about half the market, was halted recently when Asahi, the country's second largest brewer, introduced the so-called "dry" beer. Kirin believes the tables are now turned with the introduction of another new style beer, Ichiban Shibori, which in its first few months has grown faster than dry beer did at its start.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Some acceptances of TT bid withdrawn

TT GROUP, which is in a three-way fight for Crystalate, a fellow electronic components group, has extended its £31 million offer until the Friday after next and announced the withdrawal of some acceptances after the rival bid from Vishay Intertechnology, an American group. As well as its stake of 10 per cent in Crystalate, TT has acceptances for another 2.74 per cent, although this is a reduction from the 3.39 per cent at the start of this month.

John Newman, a director of TT, said there had been a "two-way trade" with some new acceptances since the Vishay offer. The Americans are offering 80p in cash, against about 85p in cash-and-shares from TT. Crystalate's shares were unchanged at 82p on the news.

Syltone rises to £2.4m

SYLTONE, the transport services group, reported pre-tax profits up from £2.09 million to £2.41 million on a turnover of £32.6 million (£29.7 million). A final 6p (4.75p) dividend makes 8p (6.75p) for the year. The group says the British truck market is likely to remain depressed, though its spread of interest should lead to another successful year.

Rise to £2m for Hadleigh

HADLEIGH Industries, the USM-quoted vehicle trailer and engineering group, produced results in line with expectations in its first full year as a public company. Pre-tax profits for the year to March were £2.04 million, up from £993,000. Sales were £25.6 million (£19 million) and EPS rose from 11.7p to 20.7p. A final dividend of 4p makes 6p for the year.

Polar's first dividend

POLAR Electronics, the distributor of electronic components floated on the USM last year, increased taxable profits by 13 per cent from £533,000 to £601,000 during the six months to the end of March.

The company is paying a maiden interim dividend of 2p a share. Earnings per share slipped back from 5.6p to 4.9p, reflecting the issue of equity to finance the acquisition in May of part of Hawke Components, formerly an operating division of Lex Electronics. Turnover fell from £7.01 million to £6.76 million.

Trealt falls to £502,000

TREALT, the USM-quoted blender and distiller of aromatic chemicals for food, soft drinks and soaps, suffered a 36 per cent fall in taxable profits from £774,000 to £502,000 during the six months to the end of March. The interim dividend is held at 1p a share. Turnover slipped from £6.2 million to £5.32 million.

Standard to sell subsidiary

STANDARD Chartered Bank Australia has agreed to sell Standard Chartered Finance, its wholly-owned financial services subsidiary, to Australian Guarantee, a unit of Westpac Banking. Westpac will pay \$355 million (£26 million). The final consideration may be adjusted after completion of the accounts.

Hawtin level midway

HAWTIN, the distribution and sports goods company, reports taxable profits almost unchanged at £543,000 (£540,000) for the six months to the end of March. Turnover fell by £600,000 to £10.68 million but operating profits advanced 26 per cent to £915,000, helped by £371,000 from the enlarged manufacturing and marketing activities, against £9,000. But interest charges doubled to £382,000.

The distribution division increased profits by almost 40 per cent to £437,000. The company does not pay interim dividends.

WORLD MARKET INDICES

Index	Value	Daily change (%)	Yearly change (%)	Daily change (%)	Yearly change (%)	Daily change (%)	Yearly change (%)
The World (free)	727.0	-0.5	-13.8	-0.3	-7.0	-0.2	-8.7
EAPE (free)	138.8	-0.5	-14.0	-0.4	-7.2	-0.2	-8.8
EAPE (free)	1287.2	-0.4	-18.7	-0.5	-11.7	-0.1	-14.8
Europe (free)	128.9	-0.4	-19.0	-0.6	-12.0	-0.1	-14.2
Europe (free)	168.7	-0.2	-2.9	-0.4	-0.8	0.2	2.8
North America (free)	516.8	-0.7	-4.0	-0.4	-1.9	-0.4	1.8
Nordic (free)	1558.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.6	6.1
Pacific (free)	248.3	0.3	5.8	0.0	8.6	0.6	11.8
Far East (free)	2874.4	-0.6	-27.5	-0.6	-18.2	-0.3	-23.2
Australia (free)	4162.7	-0.6	-28.1	-0.6	-18.7	-0.3	-23.6
Austria (free)	301.7	0.4	-13.1	0.2	-8.7	0.7	-8.0
Belgium (free)	1747.4	-0.3	17.6	-0.5	24.2	0.1	24.5
Canada (free)	883.2	0.4	-10.1	0.0	-7.2	0.7	-4.7
Denmark (free)	507.8	-1.0	-15.5	-0.7	-9.4	-0.7	-10.4
Finland (free)	1340.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	5.1	0.9	7.9
France (free)	94.7	0.8	-17.8	0.7	-14.5	1.1	-13.0
Germany (free)	138.5	1.7	-8.9	1.6	-3.1	2.0	-1.4
Italy (free)	755.5	-0.5	-2.9	-1.0	-1.4	-0.2	0.8
Japan (free)	680.5	1.2	-4.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.7
Netherlands (free)	2382.1	-0.3	7.4	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.8
Norway (free)	394.6	0.7	2.4	0.2	5.9	1.0	8.6
Sweden (free)	4374.2	-0.7	-29.1	-0.7	-19.6	-0.4	-24.9
Switzerland (free)	853.0	-0.3	-9.8	-0.8	-4.9	0.0	-4.4
UK (free)	88.5	0.1	-14.2	0.4	-7.1	0.4	-7.0
USA (free)	1487.8	-0.9	10.8	-1.2	13.3	-0.6	13.4
Singapore (free)	257.7	-0.9	10.3	-1.2	14.7	-0.6	16.3
Spain (free)	1558.5	0.5	-1.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	3.9
South Africa (free)	215.2	0.4	-9.1	0.0	-8.3	0.7	-8.7
Sweden (free)	1763.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.8	8.5
Switzerland (free)	261.7	0.6	8.1	0.4	12.7	0.9	14.5
Switzerland (free)	338.4	-0.3	2.2	-0.8	0.0	0.0	8.8
UK (free)	141.8	-0.3	1.6	-0.8	1.1	7.6	7.6
USA (free)	705.3	-0.9	-2.2	-0.9	-2.2	-0.6	3.8
USA (free)	489.0	-0.7	-2.9	-0.3	2.8	-0.3	2.8

(Not) Local currency.

Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International.

Board reshuffle at Reject Shop

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH

REJECT Shop, the furniture and giftware retailer, which saw profits halve in the year to March, is reshuffling its board.

The group's founders, Anna Vinton and Anthony Hawser, currently joint managing directors, are to become joint chairmen. Geoffrey Frost, assistant managing director, becomes managing director.

Mr John Beer, who joined the group from Habitat as financial accountant, is appointed finance director. Mr Jack Aaronson, non-executive chairman, is retiring. Two new non-executive directors will be recruited.

The group made pre-tax profits of £743,000 (£146 million) for the year. Sales were £17.4 million (£16.3 million)

and EPS fell from 9.15p to 4.58p. The final dividend is 2p, making 3.15p for the year, the same as last time.

The group is considering launching a chain of smaller, giftware only shops under a different name.

The shares on the USM rose 2p to 40p.

Times, page 25

Renold profits up by 31% to £9.5m

By MARTIN BARROW

RENOLD, the chain and gear manufacturer, announced pre-tax profits up almost 31 per cent to £9.5 million for the 12 months to the end of March.

Taxable profits included a £300,000 net exceptional credit arising from the disposal of surplus property worth £4.3 million, taken against restructuring costs of £4 million.

Earnings per share, excluding the exceptional credit, rose by 29 per cent from 8.2p to 10.6p. A final dividend of 2.5p a share takes the total to 3.7p, up 32 per cent from 2.8p last time.

Reported turnover was just two per cent up at £148 million (£145.4 million). But

last year's comparable figures included a full-year contribution from Manesty Machines, the pharmaceutical equipment business, which was sold in February, netting an extraordinary credit of £2.3 million.

Proceeds of the disposal have left Manchester-based Renold with borrowings of just £200,000 and helped reduce the annual interest charge from £2.5 million to £1 million.

Borrowings have been kept low despite capital expenditure of £9.2 million for the year, reflecting the cost of investment in high-speed production equipment at a new factory in Stockport.

Hewetson 21% ahead at £2.2m

By OUR CITY STAFF

PRE-TAX profits at Hewetson, the USM-quoted raised floor and windows group, rose by 21 per cent to £2.2 million in the year to March.

Peter Price, chairman, said that two of the group's three divisions did very well last year, but the slump in private housing building had hit the window division's profitability. Its contribution to pre-tax profit fell from £544,000 in 1989 to £120,000 in 1990.

Pre-tax profits from the raised floor division rose by 66 per cent to £1.13 million.

The carpets division made pre-tax profits of £954,000, up 60 per cent. A final dividend of 2.9p (2.6p) is being paid, making a total of 4.5p (3.85p).

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UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Glynwed's bid not yet lapsed

By OUR INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

GLYNWED International, whose £34 million recommended bid for Aljume, the beer keg maker, was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last week, said that the bid had not yet lapsed.

Normally a reference means that a bid automatically lapses during the enquiry. Due to a "legalistic quirk" in part of the offer conditions, the Glynwed bid would not lapse until June 28, said Christopher Purser, Glynwed's treasurer.

The takeover panel requested the announcement which said that the offer, of a one-for-one share swap with a 22.5p-a-share cash alternative, had not yet become unconditional in all respects. Mr Purser said: "We are considering a number of options but it is too early to say what looks likely."

If Glynwed reduced the share of the metal waterworks goods market, which the merger would create, it is possible the Office of Fair Trading and the Department of Trade and Industry could re-assess the reference.

MAJOR INDICES

New York: Dow Jones 2898.62 (-37.38)
S&P 500 1506.1 (-13.3)
Frankfurt DAX 1797.42 (+5.16)
Nikkei Average 32376.80 (-181.60)
CBS Tendency 119.1 (-0.9)
Sydney AD 1506.1 (-0.3)
Frankfurt DAX 1797.42 (+5.16)

Brussels: General 6279.42 (-5.31)
Paris CAC 5428.1 (-0.61)
Zurich S&K Gen 656.2 (-3.6)
London: FT-A All Share 1169.29 (-9.10)
FT-300 1265.83 (-9.53)
FT Gold Mines 170.7 (+2.8)
FT Food Int'l 86.48 (+0.22)
FT Govt Secs 79.47 (-0.29)
Barracuda 243.14
SEAO Volume 403.4m
USM (Datastream) 137.41 (+0.52)
*Denotes latest trading price

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:
Nu-Swift 477.5p (+15p)
Baskin Mill 125p (+10p)
Evans Off Leeds 262.5p (+13p)
ECC Group 400p (+10p)
C & W Flexflo 110.5p (+13p)
Jones Street 225p (+10p)
Speyhawk 158p (+50p)
News Corp 520p (+7p)
FALLS:
Raid 349.5p (-10p)
Cherwell 73.5p (-10p)
Prestel Marans 202.5p (-12p)
Henderson Admin 88.5p (-15p)
Pearson 129p (-10p)
Logica 186p (-14p)
Davy 250p (-11p)
MAM 520p (-10p)
Wills Faber 251.2p (-10p)
Anglo Group 182.5p (-10p)
BAT 648.5p (-14p)
Closing prices

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings June 18
Last Dealings June 29
Last Declaration September 29
For Settlement October 1
Call options were bought on 18/6/90 at 10.00p. All other options were bought on 18/6/90 at 10.00p. All other options were bought on 18/6/90 at 10.00p.

THE "SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, p.l.c.

Notice is hereby given that a balance of the Register will be struck on Wednesday, 4th July, 1990 for the preparation of the half-yearly dividend payable on the SECOND REFERENCE SHARES for the six months ending 31st July, 1990. The dividend will be paid on 1st August, 1990.

For Transferees to receive this dividend, their transfers must be lodged with the Company's Registrar, Lloyds Bank Plc, Registrar's Department, Goring-by-Sea, Worthing, Sussex, not later than 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 4th July, 1990.

Share Certificates By Order of the Board
London SE1 7NA
19th June, 1990 Company Secretary

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سكنا عن الامن

Ansbacher goes onto the block

COMMENT

DAVID BREWERTON

Another ripple from the collapse of Drexel Burnham Lambert has reached the shore. Henry Ansbacher, a small but well-formed merchant bank, is up for sale. Officially, the majority shareholding group, Pargesa Holding, Groupe Bruxelles Lambert and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, have taken the decision to sell their 61.6 per cent stake following "a general strategic review" of their investments. Unofficially, Pargesa has been wracked by disputes and the group has taken an £80 million hit on the Drexel collapse. It needs comfort.

Ansbacher is likely to end up in more suitable hands than those of the warring Belgians. Pargesa needs to buy and sell investments in order to keep the dividend flow going, and the position of Gerard Eskenazi as the chairman depends on not letting down his powerful and vociferous shareholders.

Finding a buyer for Ansbacher should not be difficult. Banque Indo-Suez, purchaser of the Garimore fund management operations but a disappointed suitor for Morgan Grenfell, has

already looked Ansbacher over once this year, and is likely to come back for a second viewing. Others in the frame include banks in Germany, France, Italy and this year's most enthusiastic buyers of British assets, the Scandinavians. Ansbacher can count among its most influential shareholders Robert Maxwell and the Kuwait government, but neither can be counted as likely buyers of control.

Under Richard Fenhalls, the chief executive who successfully distanced the bank from the Guinness affair, Ansbacher has been tidied up and is now an over-capitalised but profitable niche player in specialist lending, especially bridging for corporate transactions, corporate finance for small to medium-sized companies and third world debt trading. It needs a parent which can put business its way, and a continental bank would do nicely. As a stand-alone company, it might take a long time to

grow into its asset base. Its risk-to-asset ratio is half as high again as it needs be.

Change in ownership of the controlling block of shares would trigger an automatic bid for Ansbacher, a point which was largely lost on the share price after the news. This may be because Ansbacher is already traded on a rating which would have the clearing bankers weeping into their claret. At 78p, Ansbacher is selling at more than 22 times earnings, small being beautiful. Net assets, mostly in a form which can be counted and stored in the vaults, are nevertheless a healthy 55p a share. Stripping out the excess could bring the price/earnings ratio down to the mid-teens,

which is hardly a heady premium for a continental to pay to gain a foothold in London's most exclusive financial club. His face would have to fit, however, with the Bank of England.

Horse trader

There is a pleasing irony about the appointment of Sir John Egan as chief executive at BAA. This is the man who saw Jaguar shot out from under him despite the protection of a "golden share". BAA is relying on its own special share for protection against Michael Ashcroft. But Nicholas Ridley, up before

the trade and industry committee in December, made a fair distinction between the Jaguar tie, which was heading for its sell-by date, and the so-called "timeless" share at BAA. Sir John brings from Jaguar experience of the political horse-trading needed by a chairman of a company still with a foot in the public sector. Such experience will at least be useful in the forthcoming Monopolies and Mergers Commission review into BAA's pricing policies.

It will also be needed if Mr Ashcroft, who is showing signs of wanting to shake off his self-imposed fringe status, lobbies for a break-up for BAA, hiving off its property, hotel and other commercial interests from the airports themselves.

A combination of Sir John, the property revaluation and some excellent full-year figures yesterday saw some of the bears in the market, who had been talking BAA down from its 429p all-time

Better late...

Having sunk £50 million into Bryant Group when housebuilding was flourishing, ECC is pulling out with the industry flat on its back. While ECC is delighted to escape with its investment more or less intact, shareholders may question the wisdom of selling at close to the bottom.

The decision is evidence of the changes taking place at ECC. Andrew Teare does not officially slip into the chief executive's seat until July 1, but his hand can be detected in both the Bryant sale and the £310 million bid for Georgia Kaolin. Diversification is scrapped in favour of specialisation, and the group will build its future on the minerals extraction activities that shaped its past.

The decision to sell Bryant might have been better taken a year ago, or two years hence. But at least it has been taken.

Neddy wins a new lease of life under John Major

THE National Economic Development Council, the round table forum that brings together industry, the trade unions and government, is sensing a renaissance under John Major's chancellorship.

The government has not abandoned its fundamental suspicions of this corporatist-looking creation of the Macmillan years. But Mr Major has a calmer and more tolerant style than his predecessor, Nigel Lawson. And with the economy hitting a rocky patch, and the government trailing in the polls, listening to others' views at the NEDC might even be valuable.

Another explanation for the NEDC's return to favour probably lies in the changes forced on it by Mr Lawson's savaging of its budget and halving of its staff in 1987. Walter Eltis, an Oxford academic, bravely took over as director general of the National Economic Development Office, the NEDC's administrative body, the year after. Under his careful guidance, "Neddy" has been given a distinct supply-side focus that has appeal to the most Thatcherite members of the cabinet. As long as it stays clear of industrial policy, as such, Mr Eltis's baby appears to be an acceptable meeting point. As he says, there is more than enough work to do in seeking ways of ridding British industry from its inefficiencies.

Mr Eltis is quick to deny that his various sectoral committees are just talk shops. Some 60 to 70 chief executives from the private sector are active participants. Attention of committee and working groups has been concentrated on issues related to the balance of payments. At the other end of the scale, NEDC is no longer content simply to identify problems. It now offers concrete advice to companies too, albeit on a limited scale.

For the first time, NEDC yesterday unveiled in advance the major projects to which it will give top priority over the next 12 months. They range from work on the underlying cause of the £2.5 billion trade



NEDC an acceptable meeting point: Walter Eltis

deficit on tourism to the impact of tougher environmental regulations.

Sir Brian Wolfson, newly-knighted chairman of the leisure group Wembley, and chairman of the government's training task force, will head up the working party on this issue. He has identified the

need for a review of competitiveness, quality and productivity in the sector.

The project will be looking at why many UK holidays offer poor value for money compared with continental Europe, whether there is a lack of inexpensive hotels, poorer management. The objective is

to produce solutions and promote them to the industry.

Sir Brian is confident that many of the problems dogging the British tourism trade can be overcome. In fact, he predicts the deficit on tourism can be converted into a surplus in five years. Attitudes need to change. Catering and hotel work needs a better social image. Investment in all-weather leisure facilities is vital, more reasonably priced hotels a must.

A closely-related issue, the growing transport infrastructure of Britain's leading tourist magnet, London, is the subject of another working party to be chaired by John Ashworth, director-designate of the London School of Economics. Fears that under-investment in London's road and rail network are costing industry and commerce billions of pounds a year have been raised frequently, most recently by the Confederation of British Industry.

The supply-side focus will be particularly evident in two large projects, one in electronics and one in engineering, whose main task will be to establish ways of strengthening the supply of components to industries set up by large-scale inward investors, mainly from Japan.

Unless British suppliers can reach the quality and delivery requirements of the demanding new hi-technology and car companies, the full economic benefit of these industries will not be secured. In a rapidly integrating European market, components will be sourced abroad. Without a flourishing component supply sector, Britain could quickly lose popularity as an investment location for non-European firms.

It would be unwise, however, to read a permanent change of heart into the government's discernibly more favourable attitude to the NEDC. The mood is unlikely to change before the next general election. Another Conservative victory could bring further reduction. But a Labour win could mean a new dawn down at Millbank.

Colin Narbrough

TEMPUS

BET polishes up its act

BET is not quite going into its shell. But it is trying to catch breath after the hectic pace of takeover activity that in recent times has seen acquisitions at the rate of 40 companies a year.

For the moment, it is to concentrate on internal growth. Whether the market, which was beginning to believe BET wanted to take over the world, likes the step back from the takeover limelight remains to be seen.

However, it is only now that BET's share price is back to where it was pre-Hestair days, and the digestion phase has initially been welcomed.

Pre-tax profits at £322.3 million against £270.6 million were in line with expectations and brings the compound growth in net earnings over the past five years to 15.6 per cent. A final dividend of 9p (8p) makes 13p (11.5p), giving a compound five year growth of 13.2 per cent.

The year saw tougher conditions at the edges, but genuine growth within its empire with overall margins up from 12.9 per cent to 13.5 per cent. It was a year in which £438.5 million was spent on 52 acquisitions, including acquired debt, to lift net borrowings at March 31 from £98 million to £434.2 million.

The balance sheet result is a gearing of 81 per cent against 18 per cent, but a still healthy

interest cover at 8.6 times against 13.5 times. Concern over cover need only arise if the four times level was challenged, but BET plans various disposals that should automatically ease the debt burden. One function of goodwill write-off is to see shareholders' funds, less minority interests, back from £543.6 million to £535.5 million.

If, as likely, BET can further improve margins and pre-tax profits reach the £370 million level, then the prospective p/e at 7.8 based on a 25.5p share price will prove to have been cheap.

Severn Trent

SEVERN Trent's shares have the second lowest premium over issue price of the ten water groups privatised last December. They were offered on tighter terms than all but Thames because of likely local demand. Leading analysts concluded, by contrast, that they carried a higher-than-average risk because capital spending had to rise fast. Real dividend growth of about 3.5 per cent a year is, therefore, vulnerable to cost over-runs.

At 147½p, 10p below the weighted sector average, the dividend yield now exactly matches the average at 6.9 per cent. Some feel it should be higher.

Management will only

prove its ability to handle the capital programme after two or three years. Meanwhile, there are signs of strength. Due to better technical performance, Severn Trent was able to calculate more of its capital spending in advance and is unlikely to have to ask the regulator for many favours.

Thanks to the unique inland location and superior privatisation performance, the group is less vulnerable than most to changes in standards. It does not dump sludge at sea and will probably have to spend less than most if the EC tightens river controls.

Management has a good record on meeting investment targets and came through under budget in 1989-90. If this continues, Severn Trent should outperform the sector in the long run.

But patience will be needed, since Severn Trent is one of the water groups whose profits are likely to edge down this year, curbing short-term dividend exuberance.

Reject Shop

THE big seller from The Reject Shop is the Stress Doll, which can be ripped apart in a fit of rage and then stuck back together again. Retailing at £14.99, the doll comes in a variety of guises, the traffic warden, the boss, the wife.

Reject shareholders may soon be ordering dolls in the

shape of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose high interest rate policy has depressed the group's sales and halved profits.

Those who subscribed for the shares at 140p when the group floated on the USM two years ago have seen them fall steadily to a low of 36p this month. But the shareholders who are most out of pocket are Anthony Hawser and Anna Vinton, the founders of the business. Their 83 per cent stake has fallen in value from £11.6 million to £3.32 million.

Pre-tax profits fell from £1.46 million to £743,000 for the year to March on sales of £17.4 million, up from £16.3 million. Earnings per share fell from 9.15p to 4.58p and the dividend has been maintained at 3.15p. Sales on a like-for-like basis fell 10 per cent last year, largely because of the downturn in furniture which accounts for more than 30 per cent of turnover.

Reject Shop will again make a loss in the first half but is expected to make pre-tax profits of £1 million for the full year, putting the shares, up 2p at 40p, on a price/earnings ratio of 6.5 times.

Gearing is low at 7 per cent and the dividend yield is a healthy 10 per cent. The shares are not expensive but it could take a fall in interest rates to breathe more life into them.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Jumping back in the pool

AFTER an absence of three years from the Square Mile, David Poole, one-time partner and chief executive of Capel-Cure Myers and managing director of ANZ merchant bank - which bought CCM - is about to return to the fold. Poole, son and heir to Lord Poole, an MP and Conservative party chairman in the Fifties, will be joining James Capel as head of its corporate finance department, with a seat on the main board. Due to start on July 16, Poole will replace Neil MacLachlan, who is leaving to become deputy MD of Svenska International, the British arm of Sweden's second biggest commercial bank. "I've been made an offer I can't refuse," says MacLachlan, who has been at Capel's for four years. Meanwhile, Poole, aged 45, has spent the past three years running Invest International, the private Luxembourg-based investment company controlled by Dr Carlo Bonomi, head of one of Italy's wealthiest families. "It was a three year contract which has now come to an end - but it was fascinating to be on the other side of the fence, as a customer of the firms in the City," says Poole, who broke his foot three months ago, disembarking from his boat, and still walks with a slight "hobble". He has, he says, no political aspirations himself but awaits with interest his 18-year-old son Oliver's choice of

career. "His step-father is Norman Fowler, since my first wife Fiona is now married to him, and Oliver thus divides his time between the two households," says Poole. "It will be interesting to see if it influences him."

Double beat

KEEN to join in the fitness craze that seems to be sweeping the Square Mile, advisers from Hongkong & Shanghai Bank took to their bicycles this weekend to Brighton. John Blanchfield, Simon Kemp and Peter Litherland, of the bank's corporate finance team, were among 20,000 cyclists who were doing their bit for the British Heart Foundation. But Kemp was left behind after his front tyre exploded six miles into the race. "It sounded like a gun going off," says Blanch-

field, aged 29, who was cycling alongside at the time. Kemp, nevertheless, finished the 58-mile race, although not in time for lunch. Between them they hope to have raised £600 for the BHF, a sum that the Hongkong & Shanghai has promised to double.

Allum on standby

GEOFF Allum, conglomerates analyst at County NatWest, has for the second time collected the bottle of champagne traditionally given by BET to the analyst whose forecast is closest to its actual year-end results. Also for the second time, Allum is morally obliged to hand over the bubbly to the person who did the number-crunching, but has since left the firm. "Two years ago Robert Gibson made the nearest forecast, but he then left County to go to Flemings, and I collected his prize which is still in my desk drawer," bemoans Allum. "Yesterday, I again collected the prize but it really belongs to Andrew Page, who has also now left us to join the Foreign Office." Allum hopes his £370 million forecast will be third time lucky.

Cullum culled

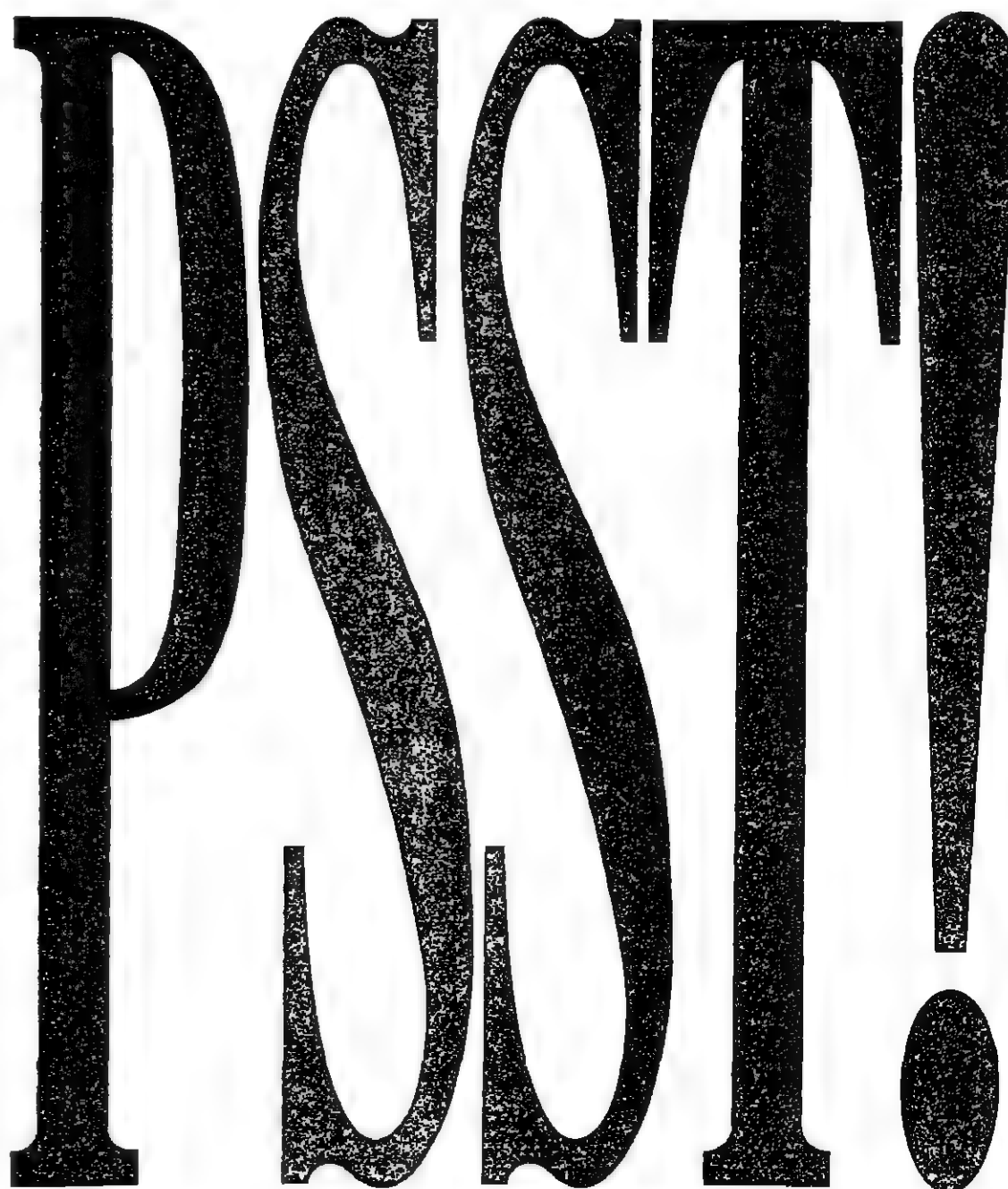
PANMURE Gordon, the corporate broker owned by NCNB bank of North Carolina, in its drive to recruit top analysts, has persuaded Bill Cullum, hitherto with Lawrence Prust, to join its retail research team. Cullum, who will be starting work there before the end of this month, will be working alongside

fellow stores analyst Mark Josephson - ex-Shearson Lehman Hutton - and stores salesman Jeremy Kerner. "This will make an extremely successful team," predicts Peter James, Panmure's chief executive, and a man known to be casting covetous eyes on other researchers in the Square Mile.

Rat race escape

DAVID Baxendale, a director of Gerrard & National, the discount house, until last October, is so determined to escape the rat race in London that he is planning to sell the bulk of a 500-acre estate he inherited and move north. Father-of-two Baxendale, aged 38, has accepted a consultancy role with newly-created Edinburgh broker Rodcrick Sutherland & Partners, which he hopes will develop into a full-time job as a partner just as soon as his personal affairs are resolved. "I will leave my mother-in-law in the family home, but I don't want to spend the rest of my life looking after the estate," says Baxendale, the eldest son and thus the main beneficiary of the estate. "I've always wanted to go north. I now have a strong desire to get away from the City of London because, although I love it, it has become a rat race." Sutherland's best-known recruit to date has been Ian McClean, previously head of UK equity sales at County NatWest WoodMac and then Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers.

Carol Leonard



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Exchange index compared with 1985 was down at 90.4 (day's range 90.4-90.5).

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES					OTHER STERLING RATE	
Market rates for June 18						
	Range	Close	1 month	3 months		
New York	1.70501-1.7130	1.7120-1.7130	0.92-0.919	2.72-2.569	Argentina austral	8587.41-8531
London	1.9936-2.0008	2.0048-2.0088	0.92-0.169	0.40-0.339	Australia dollar	2.1917-2.1928
1.9922-2.0000	2.0022-2.0062	0.92-0.169	0.40-0.339	0.40-0.339	Bahian cruzeiro	2.0405-2.0416
Brussels	90.54-94.38	90.12-93.32	33-34	78-719	Brazil cruzeiro	90.9895-95.04
10.90223-10.9759	10.9223-10.9458	34-35	78-719	78-719	Cyprus pound	0.7075-0.758
1.0725	1.0725	14-15	44-44	44-44	1.0725	0.7075-0.758
Frankfurt	2.8676-2.8698	2.8676-2.8710	14-15	44-44	Guinean franc	200.00-263
1.0725	1.0725	14-15	44-44	44-44	1.0725	200.00-263
Lisbon	252.15-254.25	252.15-253.1	44-44	17-23	Indian rupee	39.95-39
Madrid	177.33	177.33-178.3	44-44	17-23	Kuwait dirham KD	0.4875-0.495
Milan	9106.90-91.00	9106.95-91.00	7-9	15-17	Lebanese pound	1.495-1.495
1.0725	1.0725	14-15	44-44	1.0725	1.495-1.495	
Paris	8.9337-8.9378	8.9357-8.9399	44-44	11-11	Mexico peso	4775-48
Stockholm	10.4071-10.4452	10.4125-10.4381	29-29	93-93	New Zealand dollar	2.9840-2.9940
252.15	252.15	44-44	17-23	252.15	2.9840-2.9940	
Vienna	20.21-20.30	20.21-20.24	10-14	31-32	Singapore dollar	3.1547-3.157
Zurich	2.4276-2.4489	2.4276-2.4307	15-14	44-44	S Africa rand (fin)	0.6485-0.78
					S Africa rand (com)	0.6485-0.78
					U A E dirham	6.2400-6.23

*Lloyds Bank London rates supplied

DOLLAR SPOT RATES					
Ireland	1.5875-1.5890	Denmark	6.4140-6.4180	Italy	1208.4-1209.4
Singapore	1.8465-1.8475	W Germany	1.8080-1.8095	Belgium (Cont)	34.96-34.98
Malaysia	2.7112-2.7122	Switzerland	1.4250-1.4300	Hong Kong	7.7055-7.7075
Australia	1.2828-1.2846	Netherlands	1.6973-1.6983	Portugal	147.30-148.40
Canada	1.1715-1.1725	France	6.5670-6.5680	Spain	104.00-104.10
Sweden	1.4740-1.4750	Japan	153.98-154.08	Austria	11.94-11.95
New Zealand	4.3740-4.3750				

Rates quoted by Reuters Bank GTS and Ecu

MONEY MARKETS

<p>Base Rates %: Clearing Banks 15 Finance Hse 15 1/2 Discount Markets %:</p> <p>Overnight Hghr-15 Low-14 Week loan-14 1/2</p> <p>Treasury Bills (Discount %):</p> <p> Buying: 2 mth-14 1/2 3 mth-14 1/2</p> <p> Selling: 2 mth-14 1/2 3 mth-14 1/2</p> <p>Prime Bank Bills (Discount %): 1 mth-14 1/2-14 1/2</p> <p> 1 mth-14 1/2-14 1/2 3 mth-14 1/2-14 1/2</p> <p> Trade Bills (Discount %): 1 mth-14 1/2-13 1/2</p> <p> 2 mth-15 % 3 mth-15 % 6 mth-14 1/2</p> <p>Interbank %: Overnight-14 1/2 1 week-14 1/2 1 mth-14 1/2 3 mth-14 1/2-14 1/2</p>	<h3 style="text-align: center;">EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %</h3> <table><tr><td>Currency</td><td>7 day</td><td>1 mth</td><td>3 mth</td><td>6 mth</td></tr><tr><td>Dollar:</td><td>8 1/2-9 1/2</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td></tr><tr><td>Swiss Franc:</td><td>7 1/2-7 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td></tr><tr><td>Deutsche Mark:</td><td>7 1/2-7 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td></tr><tr><td>£ Sd:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>French Franc:</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>9 1/2-10 1/2</td><td>9 1/2-10 1/2</td><td>9 1/2-10 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Italian Lira:</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>9 1/2-10 1/2</td><td>9 1/2-10 1/2</td><td>9 1/2-10 1/2</td></tr><tr><td>Yen:</td><td>7 1/2-7 3/4</td><td>7 1/2-7 3/4</td><td>7 1/2-7 3/4</td><td>7 1/2-7 3/4</td></tr><tr><td>Mark:</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td><td>8 1/2-8 3/4</td></tr></table>	Currency	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth	Dollar:	8 1/2-9 1/2	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	Swiss Franc:	7 1/2-7 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	Deutsche Mark:	7 1/2-7 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	£ Sd:					French Franc:	8 1/2-8 3/4	9 1/2-10 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	Italian Lira:	8 1/2-8 3/4	9 1/2-10 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	9 1/2-10 1/2	Yen:	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	Mark:	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4
Currency	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth																																										
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Yen:	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4	7 1/2-7 3/4																																										
Mark:	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4	8 1/2-8 3/4																																										

GOLD BULLION (Per ounce)
 Open: \$348.25-348.75 High: \$349.00-349.50
 Night: \$349.50-350.00 **(\$348.25-348.75)**

GOLD COINS (Per ounce, Ex VAT)
 Britannia: \$356.00-361.00 (£208.50-211.50)
 Kruggerand: \$348.00-361.00 (\$208.50-211.50)
 American Eagle: \$356.00-361.00 (£208.50-211.50)
 New Sovereigns: \$362.00-384.00 (£248.00-269.50)
 Old Sovereigns: \$362.00-384.00 (£248.00-269.50)

ECGD

PRECIOUS METALS
Platinum pm ftr: \$478.75 (\$278.15)
Palladium pm ftr: \$114.50 (\$87.05)
Spot Silver: \$4.84-4.85 (\$2.88-2.845)

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
FT-SE 100						Three month ECU					
Sept 90	2408.00	2421.00	2400.00	2408.00	27620	Sept 90	89.83	90.23	89.83	89.83	1000
Sept 90	2478.00	2484.00	2472.00	2478.00	1007	Sept 90	89.66	89.73	89.66	89.70	25
Three Month Eurodollar						U.S. Treasury Bond					
Sept 90	92.04	92.04	92.04	92.04	3000	Sept 90	94.00	94.00	94.00	94.00	1000
Sept 90	92.91	92.91	92.91	92.91	1000	Long Gilt					
Sept 90	92.91	92.91	92.91	92.91	1000	Sept 90	85.30	85.30	85.30	85.30	1000
Three Month Eurodollar						Japanese Govt Bond					
Sept 90	91.99	91.99	91.99	91.99	1000	Sept 90	95.56	95.57	95.56	95.56	1000
Sept 90	91.99	91.99	91.99	91.99	1000	German Govt Bond					
Sept 90	91.99	91.99	91.99	91.99	1000	Sept 90	91.84	92.10	91.84	91.84	1000
Three Month Eurodollar						Swiss Govt Bond					
Sept 90	91.78	91.78	91.78	91.78	1000	Sept 90	91.76	91.83	91.76	91.76	1000
Sept 90	91.78	91.78	91.78	91.78	1000	Spanish Govt Bond					
Sept 90	91.78	91.78	91.78	91.78	1000	Sept 90	91.76	91.83	91.76	91.76	1000

COMMODITIES		01/20	01/25	01/30	01/27
LONDON FORT					
<p> COCOA AMF Futures 144.00-43.50 Jan 76/80 144.00-43.50 Sep 80-84 145.00-44.75 Dec 82-87 145.00-44.75 Dec 87-89 145.00-44.75 COFFEES Jan 90-95 145.00-44.75 Sep 89-91 145.00-44.75 May 90-92 145.00-44.75 Jan 70-80 145.00-44.75 May 80-85 145.00-44.75 Jan 70-80 145.00-44.75 May 80-85 145.00-44.75 RUSSIAN Jan 70-80 145.00-44.75 C Cereals Jan 70-80 145.00-44.75 </p>					
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE					
<p> Official prices/contract previous day Russell Warr (t/tonne) Cash 3 month Vol </p>					
<p> Copper Code A 1512.0-1513.0 1470.0-1471.0 4540.00 Lead 1080.0-1082.0 1042.0-1043.0 4332.0 Zinc 1496.0-1500.0 1437.0-1438.0 9487.0 Tin 1510-1515 1450-1455 2301.00 Aluminium H 1570-1571.0 1500-1501.0 2301.00 Nickel 1650-1655 1600-1605 1070.0 </p>					
<p> 1 (Cents per Troy oz) 15 (Pence per Troy oz) </p>					

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Val 510

Val

THIRD MARKET

[illegible]

London Oil Reports		
Warning: OPEC President reminded producers if they do not adhere to production ceilings, most products weakened in futures sample supplies.		
CRUDE OILS/assessed (\$/BBL FOB)		
Int'l Phys	15.80	-45
day Jul	15.45	-30
day Aug	15.55	-35
Jul	16.20	-75
Aug	17.20	-65

FUTURES			
pet CIF NW Euro - prompt delivery			
Mar 15		240-242	
Jan EEC	-3	140-141	-3
in 1H Jul	-2	145-148	-2
in 1H Aug	2	147-148	-2
Fuel Oil		80-82	
Althms	-2	140-142	

BUFFEX			
1st Freight Futures Dry Cargo (\$10/cb)			
90	Hi 1135-1120 Low	Close 1135	
90	Hi 1009-991 Low	Close 1009	
90	Hi 1095-1073 Low	Close 1080	
90	Hi 1110-1092 Low	Close 1107	
488 lots		Open Interest 4777	

150

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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ECC sells Bryant stake for £50m

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THE SECURITY INDUSTRY

FOCUS

Technology that foils raiders in the high street

An irate poll tax payer walks into his local council office brandishing a two-inch-thick plank. He wields it above his head and brings it crashing down on to a computer terminal. In a flash, a shatterproof screen shoots up between the man and a terrified member of staff.

That is not a scene from a Labour party political broadcast. The incident actually happened in the Home Counties and it illustrates graphically the battle that security experts are waging to curb the rise in theft and violence.

Technology has a part to play in council offices, to where the public have access, and authorities in areas with a history of violence have become more security-conscious as feelings have run high over the poll tax.

Screens separating staff and public can shoot up at the touch of a button or even if a raised alarm cuts through an infra-red beam.

High-street retailers, too, are becoming more alert to security, in their case because of the high cost of theft. Simon Cross, group marketing manager with Automated Securities, explains why: "They are under a lot of pressure with high interest rates and the implications of the effect of poll tax on spending. The one thing they can get right is to cut the £2 billion to £3 billion lost every year through theft by staff and shoplifting."

Apart from the proliferation of burglar alarm boxes along the high street, there are subtle ways of

Crime is costing a fortune every year.

Rodney Hobson describes the latest methods used to combat the menace

combating crime, Mr Cross says. Retailers are spending more than £230 million a year on closed-circuit television, and that part of the security market is growing by 40 per cent a year.

One system has a camera sitting above and linked to the till. It can be instructed to record certain transactions, such as any item of spurs that is rung up for less than £5. Mr Cross says: "Supposing a bottle of whisky is charged at only 50p. You can see who has made the mistake and who has benefited. We can analyse data to see if a staff member is letting family members have goods cheaply."

The tagging system widely seen in clothing stores where an alarm is set off if unpaid items are taken off the premises is being extended to items marked with a bar coding. Again, items such as a packet of soap powder or a can of beer can set off an alarm and trigger a camera that films the culprit.

A similar system can be used even to catch out store managers who try to boost turnover figures

by throwing away food that has not reached its sell-by date. Mr Cross points out. A camera system can record what goes into the rubbish bin.

Banks, building societies and local authorities in particular have become much more security-conscious with the spread of open-plan offices that are more welcoming to the public. Despite this, Peter Manolescu, UK managing director of Fichtel, the European security group, explains that the experts have made premises more, not less, secure.

Mr Manolescu says: "The reason for open banking is that you see people queuing at a hole in the wall when there is a nice warm bank inside. Customers prefer not to go inside because banks still have a forbidding image."

"With open planning, the cash handling areas are pushed to the back. If they can be placed 45ft from the door, any would-be robber who walks through feels very exposed. When he is robbing a teller he does not know what is happening behind him."

He also has a choice between walking from door to cash desk with his face in full view — or wearing a balaclava and alerting everyone's attention.

Mr Manolescu points out that most bank robbers case the premises first, often trying out the planned raid in slow motion. A carefully designed layout can put him off the real thing.

Tellers are also restricted in the



Keeping it safe: most businesses handling large amounts of money employ the professionals to carry their cash takings to the bank

amount of cash they have readily to hand.

Mr Manolescu says: "The teller that is robbed is usually the one closest to the door. A robber will rush in, point a gun at the first cashier, grab what he can and rush out. If he is only going to get £200

it is just not economic when he can get a 10-year jail sentence for armed robbery."

It is estimated that crime costs companies' shareholders half their potential dividends.

Alternatively, some companies could pay all members of staff an

extra £10 a week if they had no unauthorised losses. The construction industry loses an estimated £500 million a year and vandalism shunts British Rail back by about £400 million.

Mr Cross sums up: "Beating crime is going to become an

important part of every business. Companies are losing between 2 and 2.5 per cent off the bottom line and if we can halve that we shall save a lot of money."

"The Institute of Directors believes the cost of fraud to industry is £3.3 billion."

COMPUTERISED central controls operated by security companies are cutting the number of false alarm calls and the waste of police time (Rodney Hobson writes).

Modern Alarms has invested more than £750,000 in designing and installing sophisticated computer systems for dealing with calls in four stations. The company has 170,000 subscribers.

The alarm calls alert private central controls instead of

going directly to police stations. Calls are checked with clients to identify possible false alarms before the police are contacted. Checking takes only a few seconds but the saving of police time is dramatic.

The ADT company spokesman says: "The operator has

only to press one key and all details of the premises come up on the computer screen. Once the call is verified, another key sends all the details to police central control. The police can locate the source of an alarm within seconds of it going off and they can have someone on the

road in less than a minute. The only way to guarantee that ringing alarms will be investigated promptly is to cut false alarms drastically."

The verification system has changed the attitude of those who own alarms. The ADT spokesman says: "In the past, clients with false alarm calls

were bolshy. With the verification system they have become apologetic. They have begun to realise that many false alarms are their own fault. The result is that companies have trained staff not to set off alarms and to be more careful punching in numbers."

Security companies are also working on more sophisticated systems so that false alarms are not caused by, for example, boxes falling over in a warehouse or by an alarm being too near a radiator.

One police estimate suggests that it costs £100 to answer every false alarm. The

present annual bill stands at £107 million, rising to an estimated £600 million by the end of the century.

It is claimed that time spent investigating false alarms is equivalent to 1,200 policemen doing nothing else all day.

Even genuine alarms give no guarantee of apprehending a criminal. ADT admits that only 10 per cent of real alerts result in an arrest.

However, the company says: "In 1988, the latest year for which Home Office figures are available, there were 5,400 arrests as a result of alarm calls. That's a lot of arrests."

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Who checks the guards?

Rodney Hobson reports on the campaign for a licensed security industry

The bombing of the Royal Marines barracks at Deal, Kent, which was patrolled not by the military but by a private firm, brought security companies into the public eye, especially with the revelation that the Ministry of Defence is using 17 different security companies employing 250 people to help to protect 30 establishments.

Public unease over security outfits is shared by responsible operators disappointed that the latest attempt to introduce licensing for the security industry, Sir John Wheeler's Security Industry Bill, failed earlier this year after gaining a second reading. Many within the industry want to see a licensing system. Indeed, such calls have been made for the past 20 years. The responsible operators are uneasy that anyone can set up a security company without any form of restriction. They can even employ people with criminal records.

Meanwhile, the rapid growth of the industry has, if anything, added a greater urgency to the calls for regulation.

Jim Harrower, managing director of Group 4, says: "Major security companies have repeatedly called for some form of government control, given every encouragement to those who have attempted to introduce the necessary legislation and co-operated with every initiative designed to improve matters."

"What this has achieved on the one hand is a security industry that takes its responsibilities very seriously and spends large sums on the vetting and training of its employees."

"But on the other hand we still have a small but increasing number of security com-



Security guards stop and check a car entering a building site: but not all guards are vetted or trained properly

panies which are run by or employ people with criminal records or whose standards are unacceptably low. They represent a small percentage of the industry but their actions, or lack of them, give the rest of us a bad name and could put lives and property at risk."

Some believed that the government, with its emphasis on law and order, would be more receptive to controls on security outfits. Indeed, it was a Conservative MP, Norman Fowler, who in 1973 introduced a Security Industry Licensing Bill into parliament. It failed to get a final reading.

Matters were made worse in 1976 when the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act introduced the concept of "spent" convictions. Many offences committed five or more years ago no

longer need to be declared by an applicant for a job in security.

After a second attempt to introduce statutory controls, this time from the Labour side, also failed at the final reading in 1979, the government decided in 1980 that licensing was unnecessary.

Since then, several embarrassing cases have come to light. David Owen, Chief Constable of North Wales Police, revealed that of 609 security firms surveyed, 392 had employees with criminal records and a further 32 were run by people with criminal associates.

Another 144 were managed by people with no qualification for the job. BBC Television found a

guard at a security firm who had been in prison for armed robbery against a security company. A security guard employed by the Home Office was an experienced crook with six jail terms for arson, malicious wounding and burglary.

For the past 10 years the security industry has policed itself through the British Security Industry Association, founded in 1976 to advance the standards of the industry. When the then Home Secretary, William Whitelaw, decided in December 1980 that licensing was unnecessary, the BSIA set about forming its own national inspectorate. It came into operation two years later.

At that time the BSIA had 24 inspected companies employing 24,341 people and following a change in rules to

How to detect the spy bugs in the boardroom

Never mind the paranoia about electronic eavesdropping. James Bond has no place in the boardroom. He is too highly qualified. Detecting eavesdropping or computer fraud is more a matter of using a little common sense, according to one expert.

Chris Brogan, who runs Security International from Isleworth, west London, reckons companies are bamboozled by the investigators as much as by the cheats (Rodney Hobson writes).

He describes the use of bugging as immoral and professionally offensive and points out: "How can a company offer to sell bugs and also find them? Are they planting the bugs that they claim to find in your boardroom?"

Mr Brogan insists that a staff member of a client should accompany him whenever he walks round with his black box and radio antenna searching for the tell-tale radio signal. That way, nobody can accuse him of planting the bug.

Planting bugs is not only illegal, it is often ineffective. Some on the market have 1.5 volt batteries that are too weak to pick up voices from more than a couple of feet away and which run down between being planted in an empty boardroom on Saturday morning and the start of the board meeting on Monday.

In fraud investigations, evidence obtained through illegal bugging will not stand up in court. Mr Brogan says: "Some of my colleagues forget their basic investigative skills and start to take short cuts. If a case gets to court, they stand no chance against a barrister." Despite his background in



Investigator Chris Brogan: "No one is beyond reproach"

military intelligence in the Royal Air Force, he says that "most computer fraud could be spotted by an ordinary audit clerk. It has been given a fancy name and glorified but a fraud is a fraud is a fraud."

Mr Brogan says detecting fraud and eavesdropping is only 25 per cent electronic and 75 per cent physical.

Checking on whether an employee has suddenly taken on an expensive lifestyle is a simple way of detecting fraud.

He adds: "If you said about someone 'I would trust him with my life,' that is the first chap I would suspect. I have

Security is in the bag

DRAWING the line between self-defence and carrying an offensive weapon can be difficult. While the law allows the use of reasonable force to protect life and property, companies marketing such items as high-security bags are constantly searching for new products (Rodney Hobson writes).

A typical dilemma comes in manufacturing cases for carrying valuables. One line of approach is a case that emits dye and smoke when snatched. Unfortunately thieves are liable to leap straight into a getaway car, and crashes have been known. It could be just a matter of time before a car crashed into a bus queue.

Sometimes innovations come from smaller companies, such as John Sharp in Gillingham, Kent, which has been in the leather business before the days of making harnesses for horse-drawn milk floats. Much of its £1 million a year business these days is in night safe wallets for leading banks.

Sharp is about to market a case with a sophisticated defence mechanism. It is linked to a radio transmitter the size of a box of matches. Once the



Graham Sharp (centre) with a range of security bags

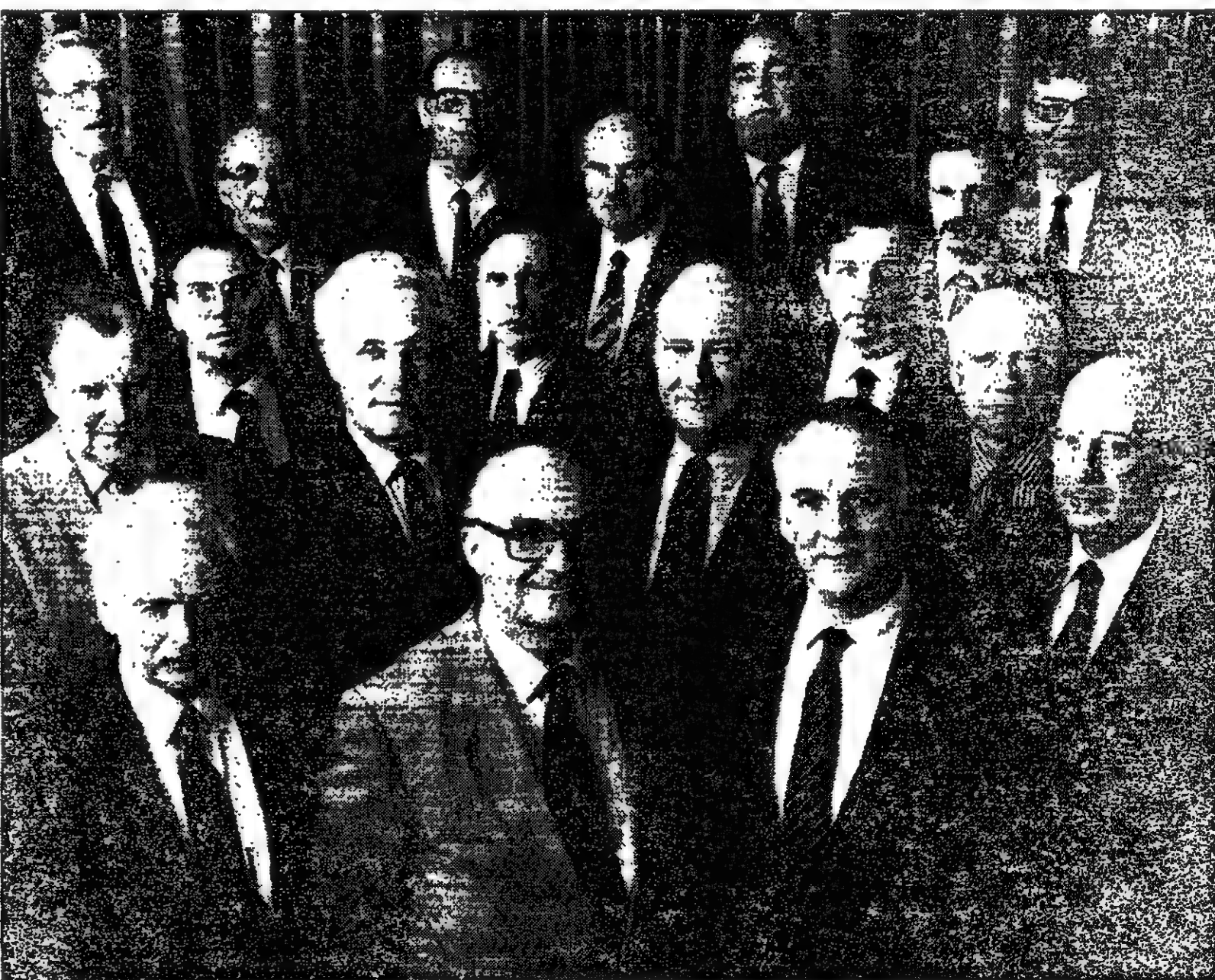
case is more than four yards from the transmitter, it starts to search for the signal. Unless owner and case come back together, a powerful alarm is sounded after ten seconds.

As a precaution against error, the owner has another ten seconds to recover the case and the alarm system switches off. Otherwise the handle and sides of the case are electrified, giving the thief a sore arm for half an hour. At this stage, only a key holder can switch the case off.

Graham Sharp, a director at the family-owned company, says counsel's opinion reckons

the bag is within the bounds of the law. His market is anyone who has to move small valuables around. He adds: "We are aiming for anybody or any company that moves property, but where the sums are too small or the distance too short to use a security company."

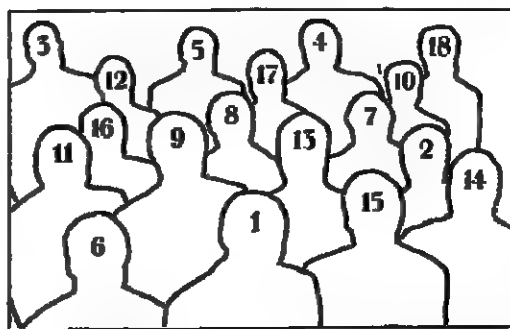
Coin and stamp dealers visiting exhibitions or clients spring readily to mind. But banks that need to shift comparatively small amounts over short distances at short notice are likely buyers. Cases range in price from £40 to £500.



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Operating on theft

A new hospital acts against the criminals

EVEN HOSPITALS are fair game for criminals these days, so Thorn Security has designed and installed a closed-circuit television system for the safety of patients and staff at the Glenfield hospital in Leicester.

The Glenfield, opened in 1984, is the county's newest teaching hospital. It had gained a reputation for medical pioneering — and for thefts from cars and vandalism of vehicles (Rodney Hobson writes). It had reached the point where an incident was reported every day. One nurse suffered three cases of theft or damage, and recruitment was affected.

Closed-circuit television allowed unrestricted access but provided a strong deterrent to potential criminals. When it was installed, the first step was to fit an external camera that could pan, tilt and zoom. Six fixed cameras were also placed in strategic positions. Later, three more external cameras and two internal ones were added.

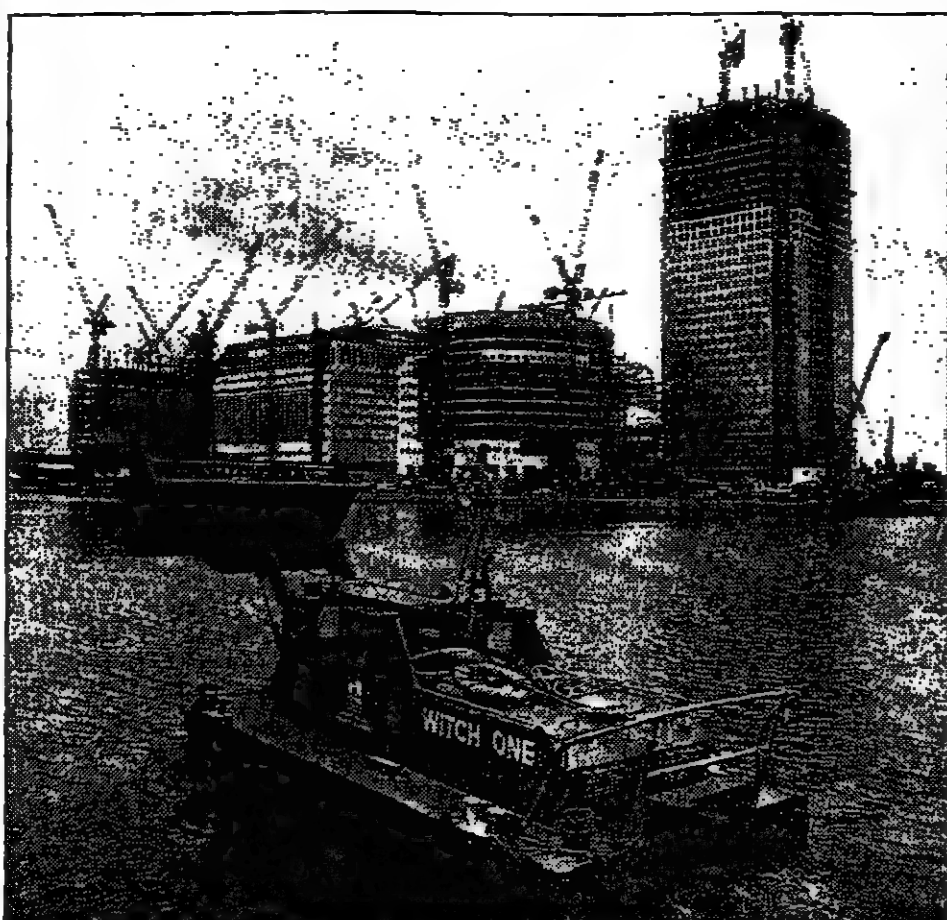
All 12 cameras are monitored from the hospital's main reception desk, where the screen can be split to receive up to 16 separate pictures simultaneously. Alternatively, the monitor can switch from camera to camera in a pre-arranged pattern. A standard E180 video-tape can hold up to 480 hours of images. If an incident is reported later, the tape can be played back to the corresponding date and time.

At night, in unoccupied areas, the system detects and records any disturbance. Cameras can be re-sited if hospital equipment has to be left unattended.

One advantage the hospital has found is that the person suspected of the crime is well away from the scene and can alert security staff or the police without getting involved in a potentially violent situation.

Fraud may be costing British business £500 million a year. Jon Ashworth reports on the solutions

The big fiddles



New construction works, as in London's Docklands, are a prime target for fraudsters

company profile by talking to staff and checking cash and computer systems. They can then suggest ways to correct any problems.

Charles Shaw, marketing director for WBK, another firm of risk management consultants, said WBK's role covered everything from internal fraud to computer crime and the threat of industrial stoppages. Consultants may also be called in by insurance underwriters to vet companies before policies are issued.

This latter role is a familiar one to WBK, which was set up by the Sedgwick insurance group in 1979. It has worked with most of the big British banks, assessing whether staff are up to their job, and recommending measures to help prevent fraud among employees.

Mr Shaw says: "More than 50 per cent of losses in an organisation can be through errors caused by bad management or lack of training." He adds that fraud is becoming a growing headache for many British companies. While £153 million was saved last year by companies who spotted fraud in time, another £139 million slipped through the net. At best, companies are stopping only 40 per cent.

"We do not know what is going on behind the scenes," Mr Shaw says. "Many crimes are simply not reported because companies are paranoid about bad publicity." He says the growing reliance on computers and other electronic tools has made it easier for fraudsters to operate.

For £1,000 a day, WBK will send in two consultants to see whether or not a company is up to scratch. It will look at computer and fund transfer systems, as well as talking to senior and junior staff to see how they fit in. Physical security is also considered.

Once their job is complete, the consultants prepare a detailed analytical review, breaking the business down and recommending ways of preventing risk. After that, it is up to the company to decide whether or not to do anything about it. The final bill for a one-day survey, including a report, can be more than £3,000. Some would say this is a drop in the ocean compared with the amounts at risk.

has always been profitable for big accountancy firms, so it is not surprising that they have launched a strong push into risk management. Their teams not only look at the day-to-day concerns of running a business, but are often asked to look at the risks facing big construction projects, such as the Channel Tunnel, or Canary Wharf, Docklands in London's East End.

Leslie Zurick, a management consultancy partner with KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock, the accountancy firm, says such large-scale research hinges on whether or not a risk is likely to happen. "It is a matter of going in and talking to engineers and looking at the costs and time involved," says Mr Zurick, who explains that so-called "probability theory" — deciding whether or not a risk is likely to happen — plays a key part in the analysis.

Charles Evers, the partner in charge of actuarial and risk management services, says the firm advises companies on their whole approach to risk. "It takes in any sort of risk that may threaten assets or earnings," he explains. "Our main theme is that every company ought to be methodical and systematic in weighing up the kinds of risk that might cause damage."

After preparing a list of problem areas, firms such as KPMG will recommend ways of limiting risk and see whether insurance is the answer. Big companies may find it cheaper to take the risk that a project is going to go wrong and pay out if necessary, rather than paying a hefty insurance premium up-front.

How to crack the hackers

SECURING computers against outside interference is still a vague notion for many users, despite warnings about hackers and viruses (Rodney Hobson writes). Although the English Law Commission has recommended the outlawing of hacking, the legislation has not found its way into the government's programme.

Businesses have three considerations in assessing computer security:
● Confidentiality. Access to sensitive or valuable information must be restricted.
● Integrity. Information must be protected from misuse.
● Availability. Important services must be made available when required or replaced quickly when lost.

Gary Hardy, an associate in the computer security section at Touche Ross, the management consultants, complains: "Computer security has remained a narrow specialist field understood by few people. Most businesses and public organisations are lucky to have anyone who understands the finer points of control and the general security of their systems. If they do, they're a prized and rare resource."

Information technology specialists are generally more interested in what their computers can do rather than in keeping them secure, and most users want a computer that is easy to operate.

Mr Hardy says: "Security and control in the computer world is sadly still something most designers add as an afterthought. Often, because of cost, inadequate manual controls are put in place as a substitute for the real thing."

"The vast majority of computer crime, like any other crime, exploits simple, basic weaknesses. Intruders usually find gaping holes in the systems they attack. The only effective way to secure a computer system properly is to construct the controls into the system from scratch."

In research by Gallup for this year's Which Computer? Show at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, six out of 10 respondents admitted their computer system was open to abuse. A frightening 17 per cent realised they had already been the victims of hacking. British industry loses an estimated £400 million to hackers a year.

A further 11 per cent of businessmen interviewed knew there were viruses in their systems.

Robert Neery at Cranfield IT Institute in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, is organising a computer security course for managers because he thinks many existing courses are too technical and are aimed at the defence industry. The course, probably two or three days long, will be available this year.

Mr Neery says: "Businessmen often do not understand simple password discipline, and loopholes exist because there is not sufficient education. Security expensively obtained can be compromised by the most junior operator."



Tony Moore: a warning

The capacity for destruction by a disgruntled employee is enormous. Half an hour or even less is enough. Bombs to wipe out files can be activated long after the employee has gone.

Tony Moore, at ICL Defence Systems, says even security-conscious companies can be vulnerable when rules are broken. He says: "A payroll run fails, for example, and when the systems manager is called in he decides normal practice must be set aside to have the payroll produced in time. A well formed policy should be flexible enough to encompass these inevitable emergencies by providing a comprehensive audit of action taken. Computer crimes can proliferate where these actions are not known about."

After a National Audit Office report, even the government realised that security for its computer systems was poor. It developed a method of assessing the security of systems used by government departments and reduced the need for specialist advice, a lead that industry in Britain and abroad has followed with interest. The method, known as CRAMM — Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency Risk Assessment Methodology — is also available to industry through Touche Ross.

There are three stages. Stage one involves a thorough identification and valuation of data and physical assets.

Stage two sees how security could be compromised, assesses potential threats and finds the vulnerable points.

Stage three defines what protection is required and selects counter-measures.

Mr Hardy says: "With these new tools, at least we should see systems being designed with security in mind. The 1990s should see suppliers and designers building systems for users and management that demand a safe and secure computer system."

These hopes may yet be fulfilled. The Which Computer? survey found that three-quarters of companies now have a policy on computer security.

Robbery without violence that almost succeeds

New companies are cracking down on stealing by employees

IF THE cost of dishonesty were not so great, some incidents of employees cheating their companies would be funny. Often it is only when a business is in danger of going to the wall that it discovers how much is being filched, from petty stealing of stationery to organised removal of quality products.

Such developments are nothing new to David Benn, the managing director of Lorraine Electronics, of Leyton, east London (Rodney Hobson writes). He investigated a company which was losing products from its warehouse, despite excellent security and rigid control of vehicles and drivers.

It transpired that fraudulent orders for legitimate customers were being sent in on order books forged by a local printer, the brother of one of the drivers. Boxes containing goods were sent out with certain drivers, but because the orders were not genuine, the cartons were returned to the warehouse.

By that time, the contents had been removed and the cartons stuffed with newspapers and resealed. The bogus cartons were destroyed later.

Another company could not understand why it was being beaten consistently by a large rival. Investigations showed that two trusted employees

had been bribed to supply information to the competitor. When the competitor was confronted with evidence and a demand for compensation, it paid up rather than risk court action and the attendant publicity.

Skulduggery naturally extends to takeover bids. Mr Benn found one company had set its sights on buying a leading competitor as cheaply as possible. So it infiltrated middle management in the target company.

Bribed executives deliberately created losses, driving the share price down. Lorraine Electronics helped to identify the problem and to avert disaster.



Investigating "hidden" crime: David Benn, of an electronic-surveillance company

A SMALL company tucked away in East Anglia is taking a swipe at computer fraud. Nighthawk Electronics has just produced a remarkably simple device that sits on a computer keyboard and prevents unauthorised people from logging on to personal computers (Rodney Hobson writes).

Called the PC-Guardian, it operates like the "swipe-through" machines seen at many supermarkets and restaurants where a credit or debit card transaction is recorded automatically.

In this case, staff are issued with plastic cards carrying a magnetic stripe programmed to allow them to "log on" and be given their authorised level

Guardian of the computer secrets

of access. As an extra security precaution, companies can choose to add a personal identity number for each user, just as bank cards have a "pin number" giving access to teller machines.

Even where access to a computer system has to be provided over the telephone wire, control is maintained because an authorised person at base has to use a plastic card to allow access to the "outsider."

Special files can be kept

from public gaze by keeping them in a queue accessible to, say, only the finance director's card.

The system also protects against viruses. Access to the floppy disc drive can be disabled to all but the system manager. A known "clean" system can be kept that way.

Backed by the Department of Trade and Industry, Nighthawk, of Debden, Essex, took the prototype to an electronics trade fair in Hamburg earlier this year. As a result, a big

security company based in Frankfurt has asked to market the system in West Germany, under its own name, and a first order has rolled in from the United States.

In Britain, seven leading companies, including banks, are trying out the system. A large food company that has taken the safety device is even using its own existing in-house security passes instead of the cards supplied by Nighthawk.

Some companies in Eastern Europe are also interested. The PC-Guardian, costing £200 for a system and five cards, has its attractions, but Tina Knight, the managing director, jokes: "We may have to accept goods on barter to sell over there."

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Continued from
page 16

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

McKinsey & Company, the foremost international strategy consulting firm, seeks a Head of Information Services for its London office.

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If you are interested in becoming Head of Information Services with McKinsey please send your curriculum vitae to Don Leslie, recruiting adviser to the Firm, at Beament Leslie Thomas, 107-111 Fleet Street, London EC4A 2AB, or telephone him on 071-353 5606 (day) or 071-354 5229 (evenings and weekends).

McKinsey & Company

McKinsey & Company, Inc.
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Charity
Management

CC Training is a charity providing training in Devon. Continued growth in the range of training opportunities calls for a strengthening of the management team supporting the Chief Executive.

An Operations Manager is sought to provide economic management of existing training and the development of new courses. This is a senior management post involving regular contact with local industry and training establishments. Experience of training, while not essential, would be an advantage.

Age is not critical, but a temperament suited to a lively team is important.

Salary £17,000. Location Exeter. Please write in confidence with full CV to Geoffrey Elms, Charity Appointments, 3 Spital Yard, London E1 6AQ.

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NATIONAL AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION

nalgo

APPOINTMENT OF
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Applications are invited for the appointment of Deputy General Secretary of NALGO to succeed Alan Jinkinson, following his election as General Secretary.

The salary is £40,761 rising by annual increments to £44,052 per annum (including London weighting allowance).

The appointment is terminable by not less than three months notice in writing on either side and is superannuable under the NALGO Staff Superannuation Fund rules.

The suitability of applicants will be considered regardless of race, marital status, gender, sexuality, disablement or age (up to 65). NALGO has a job sharing scheme which may be applicable to this post.

Full details and application form available upon request from the Personnel Officer, NALGO, 1 Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9AJ. Tel. 071-388 2366 Ext. 331. Completed application forms must be received by the Personnel Officer no later than July 5 1990.

On the Agenda

A New Role in Committee Servicing

Efficient and effective Committee Servicing is a vital activity in any County Council. Mindful both of this, and the many changes and challenges facing Local Government, we at Wiltshire are re-structuring our Chief Executive's Department so that

Secretariat and Legal Services are more clearly focused in two separate Divisions.

As a result, an opportunity has arisen for a resourceful and ambitious person to join us as:

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY

£28,863 to £31,755 + substantial benefits

Primarily your task, at the head of a 60 strong team, will be to ensure that the Council's various Committees are supported by high quality service at all times. In addition you will also take executive responsibility for essential central support services, and will hold an influential position in the management of the Council's corporate affairs.

It's a demanding role that calls for substantial relevant experience and a record of achievement in Committee Administration. A graduate or equivalent, you should display the leadership and organisational ability that gets results, and the sensitivity that earns the respect of members and officers alike. If you also have experience in the development of I.T., so much the better.

In return we can offer you a

stimulating career in a County of rapid growth and surprising contrasts. Salary will be in the range £28,863 to £31,755 and benefits include car, mortgage subsidy and relocation package to £6,000.

Nicol Smith, the County Secretary and Solicitor will be pleased to discuss the post informally with you. Telephone him on (0225) 753641, ext. 3000. To apply please telephone ext. 3018/3013 or write for further details and an application form to the County Secretary and Solicitor (PAS/CEG), Wiltshire County Council, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, BA14 5JN.

Closing date for applications: 6th July, 1990.

Preliminary interviews will be 11th and 12th July. Final interviews will be 17th and 18th July.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Wiltshire
COUNTY COUNCIL

HARTLEPOOL HEALTH AUTHORITY

UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

HOSPITAL
and
COMMUNITY
HEALTH
SERVICES

For this newly created post we require a General Manager with the professional skills and leadership qualities to take Hartlepool forward into a period of major change.

The initial task will be to integrate devolved functions from District Headquarters and those within the existing Unit to provide a range of complementary services within a single provider unit. The successful candidate will be expected to build upon existing strengths in devising a management structure to facilitate this process.

The Unit will have a revenue budget of c. £25M. Major external refurbishment and other developments to a value of nearly £20M, are planned over the next two years.

The post which is offered on a three year rolling contract basis offers an outstanding opportunity for an imaginative forward thinking individual who clearly understands the practices and principles of effective general management. The successful candidate will have a good track record in managing change and achieving results.

Hartlepool is situated on the North East Coast of England within easy reach of open, unspoilt countryside and with easy access to major towns and cities such as Newcastle upon Tyne, Durham, Darlington and the urban area of Teesside. The District serves a population of 145,000.

Informal discussion would be welcome by the District General Manager, Mr. Nigel Curtis, on (0429) 266654 extension 2900.

An information package is available from the District Personnel Officer, District General Hospital, Holdforth Road, HARTLEPOOL, Cleveland. TS24 9AH.

Applications by C.V. to the District Personnel Officer should be received by 6th July 1990.

Interviews will take place on 18th/19th July, 1990.

HARTLEPOOL
HEALTH AUTHORITY

DIRECTOR OF
ROADS AND
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£39,171/41,847 p.a.
(Pay Award Pending)

Highland is geographically the largest local authority in the United Kingdom with responsibility for providing major services in a Scottish Region covering 9,800 square miles for a population of over 200,000.

With the implementing retiral of the present Director, the Council is seeking to appoint his successor to commence in November 1990.

Based in Inverness and operating through a headquarters staff and eight divisional offices, the Director will lead a major department responsible, for a road network of some 7,000 kms including 750 kms of trunk roads and a range of functions which include the design of capital works, co-ordination of all aspects of public transport, management and operation of marine and fishing piers, vehicle maintenance, ferry services, street lighting, coast protection and oil pollution.

Applicants must be Chartered Civil Engineers with corporate membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and have had substantial experience at a senior level in management.

Requests for application forms should be addressed to the Director of Human Resources, Highland Regional Council, Regional Buildings, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness, IN9 5NQ, (Tel 0463 234121), quoting the relevant post number. Closing date 6th July 1990.

HASTINGS BOROUGH COUNCIL
BOROUGH
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Salary up to £31,745 + Lease Car
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The Council are seeking a replacement for the Borough Secretary who is due to retire in November 1990.

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Applicants must be professionally qualified Solicitors or Barristers with substantial senior management experience.

Hastings is a progressive Authority with a commitment to the regeneration of the town's tourism and the development of Commercial facilities and is seeking to maximise the opportunities presented by its proximity to the Channel Tunnel.

Situated in history the town has a long tradition of civic ceremony as one of the Cinque Ports and is proud of its position at the heart of the 1066 country.

A generous relocation package including 100% removal expenses and up to £4,500 towards legal and professional fees is available. A lodging allowance of up to £100 per week is also available.

For an informal discussion on the post, please contact Roger Carrier, the Chief Executive on Hastings (0424) 722026.

Closing date is: 11 July 1990.

Application forms and further particulars are available from the Town Hall, Queens Road, Hastings TN34 1QR Telephone (0424) 722026.

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For an application form and further details please telephone 081-741 8488 (24 hour answering machine) quoting reference ACC or write to Rose Hubbard, Recruitment Assistant, Notting Hill Housing Group, 26 Paddensworth Road, London, W6 0UB.

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Notting Hill

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Continued on
next page

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CITY - Employment - 1 to 5 years Qual
Major City firm requires a solicitor between 1 and 5 years' qual. With experience in employment law and preferably at least 1 years' experience in immigration law.

CITY - Banking - to £80,000
Medium sized City firm requires solicitors with 2 to 7 years' post qualification experience in gen commercial banking; project finance; MBO/LBO take-over finance; cross border transactions and working capital facilities. Excellent prospects.

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Nicholas Robbins or Gavin Crocker on (071) 405 1125 or evenings (071) 538 8391

'Stars of the Bar' wait anxiously

Next week sees the first of the new-style Bar directories with the publication of *The Legal 500*, where the chief innovation is the section on Chambers and how they rate.

Fortunately for those whose future may depend on such league tables, John Pritchard, the editor, has decided to make a cautious entry into this field. "For this first year, we decided simply to list the Chambers which we would recommend for the main types of work," Mr Pritchard says. "We have not named individual barristers within those Chambers, although we have started keeping notes on them."

This year's *Legal 500* represents a marker for the future. The signal has been sent out that barristers are under scrutiny and that their respective merits will be discussed, henceforth, in public.

In preparing his recommendations, Mr Pritchard has drawn on comments and observations from solicitors in England and Wales. On that basis, he has constructed lists of those Chambers which are well regarded in particular areas.

Although the lists highlight the top two or three Chambers in each field (for example, 1 Aikins Building, Gray's Inn and 10 Essex Street in construction), that is as far as the

A new publication lists the best Chambers.

But worried barristers, writes Edward Fennell, have nothing to fear

fine discrimination goes. No individual barrister, therefore, will feel particularly hard done by as a result of this exercise — although there may well be disgruntled Chambers who question why they are not mentioned at all.

Next year, however, it will be different. Having whetted the appetite of his readers, Mr Pritchard plans to name names. Twelve months hence, we can expect to see not just the facts and figures, but a clear identification of who are supposed to be the stars of the Bar.

Questioned as to the value of such initiatives, Roger Henderson, of the Bar Council, said: "I am delighted that such information on the Bar and all the advocacy it can provide is going to be available on a better-informed basis than hitherto. It's clearly essential, for example, that those professionals — such as accountants and surveyors — who want direct access to the Bar, need



to have this information which, up until now, has been available only on the solicitors' grapevine."

The irony may be, however, that those solicitors who supply Mr Pritchard with his intelligence, may actually be undermining their own position. Because solicitors have

traditionally acted as the go-between for client and barrister, they have gained a unique understanding of individual barristers' abilities. That knowledge has become an important part of their expertise. Once they start giving it away, and other professionals become familiar

with the arcane mysteries of the Chambers, it may turn out that they have "sold the shop" (or at least that part of it which depends on who you know rather than what you know).

Already, for example, *The Legal 500* enables the reader to draw fine distinctions between occupants of the same addresses. Thus, although 2, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, comes out well in the Planning section, the Chambers of William Glover, QC, score higher than Sir Frank Layfield, QC. And when we are told next year exactly who in William Glover's set we ought to consult, there should be no surprise when accountants and surveyors go off and do so without troubling their solicitors for this service.

So, as the muted war among lawyers continues, the publication of information is likely to play an increasingly important role. The contraction of the Bar may be inevitable, but in the process the more able barristers will have their position strengthened and their profile raised. The only thing standing in their way is the chaotic administration of many Chambers. Mr Pritchard's enquiries ran into difficulties because some Chambers are pitifully disorganised. If they are going to capitalise on this opportunity for publicity, then barristers' clerks need to smarten up their act.

INNS AND OUTS

Plans are afoot to establish a European Drugs Law Institute on the lines of the Federal Drug Law Institute in the United States in response to difficulties experts in the field. The proposal — from Dr Philip Brown who has long experience providing information services to the pharmaceutical and healthcare industries — has been discussed with specialist food and drugs lawyers from Italy, Spain, France, West Germany and the UK. There are hopes the organisation will be functioning by the end of the year.

Dr Brown believes that if the industry is not provided with a forum for discussing how the law can achieve the free movement of healthcare products, the European Commission will impose what it believes to be a consensus, even when none exists. Nor do the legal problems end here. "If you take a directive and look at the member state translations, they are all different," he comments. In a highly regulated industry such as food and drugs this could give rise to some significant discrepancies in the way directives are interpreted. Lawyers involved in the initiative, which include Stephen Kon, of S. J. Berwin, Ian Dodds-Smith, of McKennas, and barrister Conor Quigley of 12 Gray's Inn Square have indicated that the issues are broad and range from product liability (a particular UK concern), to competition (a worry for the Spanish). As for lawyers, Dr Brown sees their role developing a link to the US model where administrative law challenges to government decisions are far more common than in Europe at present.

Concern at the high levels of default on post-divorce and separation maintenance payments has led to the suggestion that the maintenance scheme introduced in Australia two years ago would be a good model for the UK. Under the scheme, "child support" supercedes maintenance and is calculated by reference to a formula. It is then automatically collected from the wages or salary of non-custodial parents, paid to the government in the same way as PAYE income tax and then paid to custodial parents through the Department of Social Security. So far the scheme has resulted in Social Security savings of about A\$8 million (£3.6 million) and has improved the rate of compliance with court orders from 30 per cent to 70 per cent.

Have you noticed a certain smoothness about Stephenson Harwood's partners recently? One reason may be traced to the activities of the head of the firm's Intellectual Property Group, Ludi Lochner, who claims to be the first partner named as a co-inventor in a US patent. Mr Lochner acted for Remington, which markets depilators, in the company's complex legal battle with the Israeli inventor of the first such device. Within the first 18 months, this product achieved sales of \$360 million. When Remington launched a rival product, the Israeli sued for infringement of patent, a claim that was dismissed. Remington was then offered a licence under a patent for another depilator, but Mr Lochner advised that not only could the patent be avoided but improved. Remington applied to the US Patent Office. The application was granted and named Remington's design engineer and Mr Lochner, who holds a science degree, as co-inventors.

Yet another legal magazine landed on desks this week, but this time with no journalists writing for it. *Practical Law for Companies* is essentially what it says — a series of articles on some of the arcane subjects such as "earn outs" and "garden leave" which company lawyers need to know about these days. *PLC* is produced by Robert Dow and Christopher Millerchip, two former assistant solicitors from Slaughter & May. They have also coaxed former partner Richard Youard out of semi-retirement as the investment referee, to become consultant editor to the magazine and former partner Clive Rumbelow out of full retirement to write a piece on "paying directors a little more after the Guinness remuneration case".

SCRIVENER



Cinderella status: Anthony Butcher, QC, Official Referee

Most people have never heard of the Official Referees. Even lawyers are hazy about their precise function. Yet there are six of them. They are 116 years old. And despite being officially abolished in 1971, they continue to survive.

Born out of the frustration of Victorian businessmen who shunned long-winded formal court proceedings in favour of arbitration (particularly in construction work), the wheel appears to have come full circle (writes Max Findlay).

Julian Holloway, a lawyer at McKenna's, commented last year: "The delays in the Official Referees' courts can be extensive and a major problem. At present, a fixed date for a four-year trial is unlikely before 1992."

Professional concern is now mainly focused on the ambivalent ranking of these specialist circuit judges. "It is irking that Official Referee work is still in a Cinderella position as far as status is concerned," says Anthony Butcher, QC, a deputy Official Referee and chairman of the Official Referees' Bar Association. He adds that foreign industrial or commercial concerns "are not impressed that their case is not being presided over

Referees appeal over the 'unfair' penalties

Official Referees, the specialist circuit judges, want more status and more pecuniary reward

by a High Court judge". It is a view shared by Robert Oakes, of Taylor Joynson Garrett, who says he would like to see Official Referees elevated to the High Court bench because "it would upgrade the attitude in the profession towards the practice of construction law generally".

He believes they "do a remarkably good job" and that "there is a genuine attempt by the court civil servants and the judges to fit in with the requirements and needs of the lawyers and their clients".

The decision-making is at a high level. In their submissions to the Top Salaries Review Body, the London Official Referees state: "So important is our jurisdiction that many appeals from our decisions

have been made to the Court of Appeal and some to the House of Lords. In the majority of cases we have been upheld."

According to Mr Butcher, one crucial area which has been developed by Official Referees "over the past 12 to 15 years has been the enormous increase in professional negligence and local authority misfeasance actions".

These are often cases "involving building owners suing several defendants saying that the building was not as good as it should be or that the designer or architect got it wrong".

So much for the plaintiffs. But there are weaknesses, too. Rarely (if ever) are Official Referees drawn from mainstream building law prac-

tices. Mr Justice Garland is singled out as the one construction expert on the bench and he became a High Court judge instead.

Recruitment is also a severe problem. Mr Butcher explains: "If you take the average age of the past four appointments as Official Referees, you will arrive at the conclusion that this is not a job after which people are screaming."

It is a point firmly addressed by the London Official Referees themselves.

In their submissions to the Top Salaries Review Body they say: "It is really out of the question to expect silks in their late forties or fifties to give up highly lucrative practices for a salary many times less than their earnings."

The memorandum continues: "The possible appointees whose appointment we would welcome are among the ablest members of the Bar. Unfortunately, they are not attracted."

The message is that if the Lord Chancellor is clearly in a reforming mind, he ought to turn it into a job worth fighting for. Given the importance and extent of their work load, he could also increase their numbers.

● The author is a legal journalist

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Please reply in writing, enclosing full CV, Reference J205

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c £25,000 plus car

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You will be in direct contact with a wide range of people, both within the company and outside, such as business clients, external solicitors, government departments, and members of the relevant trade associations.

The ideal candidate will be a newly or recently qualified lawyer, keen to gain experience in the field of financial services. You will have had a commercially-based training or some experience in the finance industry, but all applicants will be considered on their merits. Knowledge of the matters listed above is not essential as excellent training will be given.

For further details please ring Sonya Rayner, or send her a copy of your C.V.

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Assisting our Head of Legal and Secretariat Department, you will provide a comprehensive legal service to our rental Companies, including advice on a wide range of matters with particular emphasis on consumer credit, commercial and contract law.

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The best aid money can buy

The £650 million legal aid scheme must give value for taxpayers' money, writes Lord Mackay of Clashfern



The evolution of the present legal aid scheme from its foundation in 1949 to its present crucial role in our adversarial system reflects sustained efforts made by successive governments and the legal profession.

The government's commitment continues to be clear: spending has increased five-fold during the past 10 years; recent major legislation has created a firm new base for efficient administration; a wide-ranging review of financial conditions for eligibility is under way.

Some £650 million will be paid to barristers and solicitors in this financial year for legal services under the legal aid scheme. Undoubtedly the scheme could be wider in scope. But if the scheme were to be widened, surely the public, who pay for it, have to be assured it is obtaining the best value for its payment and that aid goes to those who need it.

The government has embarked on a programme of changes aimed at preserving and improving the services given. A consistent theme of the programme is, as I have indicated, value for money, and I emphasise value. The key to access to justice in this country, I believe, is the recognition and appreciation of the need to make the best use of legal aid resources. It is common sense that if you use resources in the most efficient way you can spread them further.

Legal aid is a joint venture to which the government and the profession contribute. The professions provide legal services; the government meets the

difference between what the proceedings should cost and what those given help can afford. The taxpayer funds the difference. Some critics appear to forget this, as they categorise the programme in hand as one of cuts and reductions in quality, rather than one of working positively to ensure the taxpayer's burden is worthwhile.

Getting value for the taxpayer's money has four elements: first, eliminating needless cost; nobody involved in legal proceedings, whether legally aided or not, should have to pay more for services than they are worth.

My predecessor Lord Hailsham set in motion the Civil Justice Review, a thorough examination by a working party of distinguished lawyers, judges, academics and consumer representatives of the way the civil legal process works. It concluded that delay, cost and complexity could be substantially reduced by reallocating business to different levels of court, by reforming the procedure carried out by the parties, their lawyers and by courts for handling cases, and by better management of court resources.

Part one of the Courts and Legal Services Bill, now finishing its committee stage in the Commons, with other measures, should ensure cases are heard at the right level of court and that

court processes, such as issuing summonses and getting the cases to trial are speeded up and simplified.

In the course of proceedings in Parliament leading to the Children Act, I announced a rolling programme for reforming family law, jurisdiction and procedures. One of the most controversial areas is likely to be that of divorce law, and I await the Law Commission's final report with great interest.

It does seem to me that at the very time couples may be most in need of funds if they reach the decision that their marriage is beyond help, they may also find themselves involved in their first experience of family law — and that can be an expensive experience. It must be considered whether there is scope for alternative help and advice for such couples, particularly if such help is to be publicly funded.

Second, ensuring the scheme covers those who may need help — last November, I announced changes to legal aid eligibility to improve access to justice for children under 16, pensioners and people involved in personal injury cases. These changes, which came into effect on April 9, were the first results of a review by my department into the financial conditions for legal aid.

The review is closely linked with the changes in hand to law, jurisdiction and

procedure. We have started with financial conditions for legal aid in civil proceedings. The review will take two to three years, and I have stated that changes will be brought into effect as agreed, rather than awaiting completion of the full review.

The review addresses questions far wider than the percentage of the population eligible for legal aid. As well as examining the position of those not now eligible for legal aid, it extends to the contributions paid by those who are assisted, the way their means are assessed, and the effect of legal aid on unassisted opponents. It will explore the extent to which insurance or other arrangements could provide effective cover. In Australia, for example, there are special arrangements with banks by which litigants can fund legal proceedings.

Third, effective administration of the scheme: the Legal Aid Act and the creation of the Legal Aid Board have provided a firm foundation for improvement. There is little point in providing a scheme if the delays are so long that people are either discouraged from or simply cannot take advantage of it.

Fourth, a framework for legal services which can respond to changing demands — the Courts and Legal Services Bill provides this. Within this framework, legal services of the right quality can be developed to meet the varying needs of litigants, doing away with any unnecessary restrictions on the functions of the many professional strands.

● The author is the Lord Chancellor



Not a blank cheque: legal services need to respond to changing demands

Law Report June 19 1990 House of Lords

Third party cannot sue club where insolvent member did not observe clause

Firma C-Trade SA v Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association (London) Ltd
Socony Mobil Oil Inc and Others v West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (London) Ltd

Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Ackner, Lord Goff of Chieveley and Lord Jauncey of Tullichettle

[Speeches June 14]

The Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act 1930 did not confer upon a third party who had a claim against an insolvent member of a ship-owners' Protection and Indemnity Association (P & I Club) a right to proceed directly against the P & I Club if the club's rules contained a "pay to be paid" clause (providing that members' liabilities would be indemnified only where the member had itself discharged the liability claim) which had not been complied with by the insolvent member.

The House of Lords so held in allowing appeals by P & I Clubs against a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice O'Connor, Lord Justice Bingham and Lord Justice Stuart-Smith) determining two separate cases in favour of third party claimants (The Times December 27, 1988; [1989] 1 Lloyd's Rep 239).

In the first case Mr Justice Staughton, at first instance, had allowed a claim by Firma C-Trade SA against Newcastle Protection and Indemnity Association (1987) 2 Lloyd's Rep 299.

In the second case Mr Justice Saville, at first instance, had

found in favour of the West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (London) Ltd and dismissed a claim by Socony Mobil Oil Inc ([1987] 2 Lloyd's Rep 529).

Section 1 of the 1930 Act provides: "(1) Where under any contract of insurance a person... is insured against liabilities to third parties which he may incur, then, so far as any contract of insurance made after the coming into force of this Act in respect of any liability of the insured to third parties purports, whether directly or indirectly, to avoid the contract or to alter the rights of the parties thereunder upon the happening to the insured of one of the events specified... the contract shall be of no effect."

(4) Upon a transfer under subsection (2)... of this section, the insurer shall... be under the same liability to the third party as he would have been under to the insured...

Mr Richard Aikens, QC and Mr Jonathan Hirst, QC, for the Newcastle Association; Mr Anthony Clarke, QC and Mr Nicholas Hamblen for Firma C-Trade; Mr Stewart Boyd, QC and Mr Graham Donning for the West of England Association; Mr Jonathan Sumption,

QC and Mr Andrew Poplewell for Socony Mobil Oil.

LORD BRANDON said that it was not in dispute that the "pay to be paid" provisions in the rules of the two clubs were terms of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs. That being so, it was necessary, in order to determine the appeals, to pose and answer three questions.

First, immediately before the members were ordered to be wound up, what rights, if any, did the members have against the clubs under their contracts of insurance in respect of the liabilities which the members had previously incurred to the third parties?

Second, did the "pay to be paid" provisions, being terms of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs, purport, whether directly or indirectly, to avoid those contracts, or to alter the rights of the parties under them, upon the members being ordered to be wound up, so as to render those provisions to that extent of no effect under section 1(3) of the 1930 Act?

Third, having regard to the answers to the first and second questions, what rights against the clubs, if any, were transferred from the members to the third parties upon the members being ordered to be wound up?

In the result, his Lordship would answer the first question by saying that immediately before the members were ordered to be wound up they had only contingent rights against the clubs in respect of the liabilities to third parties incurred by them. The rights were contin-

gent in that it was a condition precedent to the members being indemnified by the clubs in respect of those liabilities that they should first have been discharged by the members themselves.

With regard to the second question there were substantial difficulties in the way of the third parties' contention that section 1(3) of the Act rendered the "pay to be paid" provisions in the clubs' rules of no effect.

The provisions applied throughout the lives of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs, imposing a condition necessary to be fulfilled before any liability of the clubs to indemnify the members could arise. They were not provisions which only applied upon the happening of a specified event such as an order for the winding up of a member. They applied equally before and after such an event.

It was no doubt true that, upon any member being

ordered to be wound up because of insolvency, that member would be likely to be prevented from discharging any liability to a third party which he had incurred and so be unable to obtain an indemnity from his club in respect of it.

That situation, however, did not result directly or indirectly, from any alteration of the member's rights under his contract of insurance. It resulted rather from the member's inability, by reason of insolvency, to exercise those rights.

The second question would, therefore, be answered by saying that the "pay to be paid" provisions, being terms of the contracts of insurance made between the members and the clubs, did not purport, either directly or indirectly, to avoid those contracts, or to alter the rights of the parties under them, upon the members being ordered to be wound up, so as to render those provisions to that extent of no effect under section 1(3) of the Act.

With regard to the third question, there were two views as to what rights against the clubs, if any, were transferred from the members to the third parties upon the members being ordered to be wound up.

The first view was that the third parties had transferred to them rights to be indemnified by the clubs, subject to a condition precedent that the third parties first paid to themselves the amounts of the liabilities to them which had been incurred by the members; that such a condition precedent was impossible for the third parties to satisfy because a person could not pay money to himself, and that it therefore became ineffective or inapplicable; and that, in the result, the rights transferred to and vested in the third parties were accrued rights to be indemnified by the clubs.

The second view was that members admittedly had no accrued rights to be indemnified by the clubs, because they had not satisfied the condition

precedent of discharging the liabilities to the third parties themselves; the third parties could not, as a result of the statutory transfer of rights, have transferred to them any better or larger rights against the clubs than those which the members had previously possessed; in the result, therefore, the parties did not have transferred to them any accrued rights to be indemnified by the clubs.

His Lordship had no doubt that the second view was to be preferred to the first. It was abundantly clear from the express terms of the Act that the legislature never intended, except as provided in section 1(3) which did not apply to the "pay to be paid" provisions in the clubs' rules, to put a third party in any better position as against an insurer than that of the insured himself.

The effect of section 1(1) and section 1(4) was that, in a case where the insurer would have had a good defence to a claim made by the insured before the

statutory transfer of his rights to the third party, the insurer would have precisely the same good defence to a claim made by the third party after such transfer.

In the two instant cases it was not in doubt that the clubs would have had good defences to any claims to an indemnity made by the members before they were ordered to be wound up, on the ground that the condition precedent to their rights to such indemnity, namely, the prior discharge by the members of their liabilities to the third parties had not been satisfied. It had to follow that the clubs had the same good defences to claims for an indemnity made by the third parties after the members were ordered to be wound up.

Lord Goff and Lord Jauncey delivered concurring speeches and Lord Keith and Lord Ackner agreed.

Solicitors: Ince & Co; Clyde & Co; Holman Fenwick & Willan; Allen & Overy.

Commercial rate interest runs from assessment of damages

Lindop v Goodwin Steel Castings Ltd

Before Mr Justice Turner

[Judgment May 21]

Where judgment as to liability had been entered against a defendant, interest under section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838 at the commercial rate was recoverable only after the damages had been assessed.

Mr Justice Turner so held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division (delivered at the Central Criminal Court) in a personal injury action concerning quantum, liability having been agreed by consent before Mr Justice Pain on December 18, 1984 at 75 per cent of the full damages.

Section 17 of the 1838 Act, as amended by the Judgment Debts (Rate of Interest) Order (SI 1985 No 437), provides: "Every judgment debt shall carry interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum from the time of entering up the judgment... until the same shall be satisfied."

Mr Anthony Barker, QC and Mr Stephen Oliver-Jones for the plaintiff; Mr William Barnett, QC and Mr Peter Bowers for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE TURNER said that on June 2, 1982 the plaintiff was injured in the course of his work. On December 18, 1984 by consent it was directed by Mr Justice Pain that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment of 75 per cent.

Before his Lordship two principal issues had been litigated, the first being the sum in respect of which the plaintiff was entitled to recover as damages.

The second was the vexed question whether the plaintiff was entitled to interest on the judgment so entered under section 17 of the Judgments Act 1838 or under the provisions of section 3 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934, as re-enacted in the Administration of Justice Act 1982.

In recent months there had been a number of cases where, directly or indirectly, the court had been called upon to adjudicate on the question whether a plaintiff was entitled to interest on the judgment sum as a judgment debt pursuant to section 17 of the 1838 Act where judgment had been entered

against a defendant by default or otherwise (the liability judgment) but with damages to be assessed, or whether interest on such judgment could only be recovered under the 1838 Act after damages had been assessed (the damages judgment).

If the entitlement to judgment debt interest arose from the moment at which the liability judgment was entered then three considerations arose.

1 That interest had to be applied to the figure awarded for general damages which had been assessed in current money as at the date of the making of the award of damages. The consequence was that such part of the award which had been enriched by the inflationary element of the commercial rate of interest then qualified for the further award of commercial rate interest.

2 That interest would be applied to such part of the special damages which had accrued between the date of the liability judgment and the damages judgment although *ex hypothesi* the plaintiff had no entitlement to such sums as at the date of that judgment. Moreover, since special damages accruing between the dates of the liability judgment and damages judgment fell to be assessed in current monetary values from year to year or month to month, the same point as above arose in regard to the inflationary element contained within the commercial rate of interest.

3 That interest would be applied to so much of the award of damages which was represented by future loss, when that future

loss would be assessed in monetary values current at the date of the damages judgment.

It was manifest from those considerations that a defendant who allowed a liability judgment to be entered against him, or became subject to such a judgment, stood to be subjected to an injustice which was not counterbalanced by any injustice to claimants if they were properly to be held not entitled to commercial rate interest as from the date of the liability judgment.

For the plaintiff to be entitled to succeed in the present case the section 17 of the 1838 Act had to be construed so as to mean "liability judgment" and "time of entering up the judgment" referred to the liability judgment rather than the damages judgment.

Given that there were two judgments, as would be the result in any case in which liability and damages were separately determined, the relevant "judgment" had to be that which created the judgment debt and not that which established or decreed that there was a liability.

Such a construction of section 17 led to a logical and sensible result, quite apart from conforming to the plain language of the section. There was not and could not have been any judgment debt created by the judgment of Mr Justice Pain in the present case.

Solicitors: Tinsdills, Stoke-on-Trent; Grindleys, Stoke-on-Trent.

Auctioneers liable for false description

Derbyshire County Council v Vincent

Before Mr Justice Aikens

Auctioneers were not exempt from the provisions of section 10(1A) of the Trade Descriptions Act 1968 which made it an offence for any person in the course of a trade or business to apply a false trade description to any goods.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court (Lord Justice Aikens and Mr Justice Aikens) so held on June 11 in allowing an appeal by way of case stated by Derbyshire County Council against the

acquittal by Ashbourne Justices of Thomas William Duncan Vincent of an offence contrary to section 10(1A) of the 1968 Act.

MR JUSTICE ALLIOTT said that *Anchison v. R. and Others* (1974 SLT 282) was a persuasive authority for the proposition that section 10(1A), applied to auctioneers.

There was nothing in the legislation to suggest that auctioneers were exempt from the provisions of section 10(1A) and they were in fact bound by the subsection.

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Essex's bowlers are sadly innocuous on a Bath pudding

By ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BATH (second day of three): Somerset, with eight first-innings wickets in hand, are 200 runs behind Essex.

ESSEX'S season so far has not remotely kept to the expected script. They lost their first four Sunday games, went out of the Benson and Hedges Cup and have won only one out of seven in the championship. As they strive, in their usual businesslike way, to put matters right, this was the sort of day they demonstrably did not need.

The pitch in this charming bowl of a ground seldom inclines to pace and bounce but this one is taking tradition to extreme. It is a pudding. Soft and hopelessly slow, it is a heartbreaker to bowl upon and of no great use to any batsman wanting to play shots. Just the type, in fact, to be most heartily discouraged.

Even after amassing 431 for three on Saturday, Essex were potentially reliant on a spot of collusion to give this game purpose. Either that, or they had to bowl out Somerset twice. The weather, however,

is no respecter of such plans and once a start had been delayed until 2pm, neither contingency seemed very likely.

The rest of the day was entirely positional and not very instructive. Yet, as Somerset made runs without hurry or alarm, there was a sense of submission about some of the Essex bowling. The retirement of Lever, and the diminishing by injury of Foster's potency, has left them without the inspirational bowler required to make something out of such unpromising days as these.

With a third of the season gone, Essex aggregate only nine bowling bonus points, four of which were claimed in their perversely impressive win over the champions, Worcestershire. They failed to add to the total yesterday, confined to two wickets from 77 overs bowling, and for all the majesty of Gooch and the admirable support of such as Waugh and Prichard, they do not resemble a team about to make a sustain charge up the table.

Somerset have, perhaps, their most effective all-round team for some years but it is made up of astute gathering of the unwanted and disaffected. No more than eight of the team came from other counties. It is a clever patchwork and the team spirit is high, but they will not be champions this year.

They have, however, come up with yet another useful signing in Andy Hayhurst. Installed at No. 3, he is already past 600 runs and, while it has not been achieved by great force or elegance, he is a hard man to dislodge.

Essex rightly celebrated when Cook perished in the sixteenth over, hooking Foster to long leg, but it was a premature reaction. Hayhurst batted out the rest of the day, first with Hardy and, when he fell to Topley, with Tavaré. The third wicket stand is worth 131 but, if the packed sponsors' tents are to see something worthwhile today, Tavaré and Gooch will probably have to come to a gentleman's agreement about the follow-on.



Applying the pressure: Tavaré, the Somerset captain, works the ball to leg during his undefeated 78 yesterday

Disruption fails to halt Capel

By RICHARD STREETON

NORTHAMPTON (final day of three): Northamptonshire drew with the New Zealanders. DAVID Capel took the opportunity to extend the remarkable tally of runs he has amassed since his return from injury as rain disrupted the final stages of this match. Only 36 overs were possible yesterday, with nearly three hours lost from mid-morning onwards and an early close after play was resumed.

Capel, who made 123 in Northamptonshire's first innings, was undefeated with 65 when the game was finally abandoned. He faced 94 balls, hit 12 fours, mostly with firmly-struck drives, and was the inevitable choice for the Test Bitter man-of-the-match award.

This was Capel's third match since he returned ten days ago after an injury to his knee. He made 113 and 64 not out against Glamorgan in a championship game, interspersed with 121 in a Refugee Assurance League match between the same sides. Capel did not bowl on Sunday against the New Zealanders because of a slight twinge in his back, but this is not considered serious and presumably he will soon be back in the England selectors' minds.

There was nothing at stake for either side once the weather broke after the opening 40 minutes of play. Northamptonshire, resuming at 11.30, made brisk progress before the stoppage. Lamb oozed confidence and timed the ball perfectly against Bracewell and Morrison. Bailey was undone at 52 by a ball from Morrison that kept low before the long hold-up began.

Afterwards the New Zealanders, with the second Test on Thursday in mind, understandably moved gingerly on the soaked outfield.

Millner, the gangling seam bowler for the New Zealanders, who injured a shin bone on Saturday, will be out of the game for at least ten days. Northamptonshire also learned that Larkins will not be available again as soon as they had hoped. His broken finger remains stiff and a scheduled workout with the second XI has been put back until next week at the earliest.

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A boy's glimpse of the stuff of which memories are made

By JOHN WOODCOCK

THE OVAL (second day of three): Surrey, with nine first-innings wickets in hand, are 233 runs behind Worcestershire. ONLY 38 overs were bowled at the Oval yesterday, rain and bad light preventing play after 2.30. By then, Surrey were 67 for one in reply to Worcestershire's 300 for nine declared.

So dismal was the scene, so unattractive the play, that it was difficult to know how the boys (aged between 10 and 12) who were there on an outing from a school might have benefited from their visit. They saw Worcestershire continue their innings for eight overs (they had been 263 for seven after 92 overs when bad light stopped play on Saturday) in search of a fourth bonus point, achieved, by means of a slog or two from Lampitt, off the last available ball. The significance of this

Titles appear from the past

By RICHARD STREETON

CONTRARY to what was thought, Sir Richard Hadlee, the New Zealand all-rounder, will not be the first man to play Test match cricket after being knighted when he appears against England at Lord's on Thursday. The statistic, though, can be forgiven, for overlooking the Maharaj of Vizianagram, the captain of India, who was knighted between the first and second Tests in England in 1934.

"Vizzy", as he was affectionally known in cricket circles, was knighted more for diplomatic work and goodwill in the days of Empire as much as anything he did on the cricket

field. Newspapers and scorecards at the time, together with most reference books since, tended to content themselves with his Indian title.

However, it is true that titled names have been scarce on Test match scorecards, with the three exceptions all coming in the game's statistically dark ages: the 19th-century Lord Hawke and Lord Hawke are the only members of what our MPs term "the other place" to have played Test cricket when ennobled.

Discounting mere Honourables, such as Bligh, Calthorpe, Jackson and Tennyson, the third and only other title to appear on a Test match

scoreboard (I think) was Sir Timothy O'Brien, an Irish baronet. To hide his cricket appearances from his employers, Sir Timothy played for Middlesex under a variety of names.

The last titled player regularly to play county cricket was a baronet: Sir Derrick Bailey, of Sir Aibe Bailey, of South Africa. A Wykeletist, Sir Derrick appeared for Gloucestershire from 1949 to 1952 and was captain for his last two years. If memory is right, he appeared on scorecards as "Sir D. Bailey", which might help Lord's if they are pondering whether Hadlee must be shown as Sir Richard Hadlee, which, strictly speaking, would be more correct.

The Nottinghamshire all-rounder, Kevin Evans, took four wickets and held three catches as Cambridge University were dismissed for 135 at Fenner's.

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Atherton rectifies omission

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

WORCESTERSHIRE First Innings
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M J Weston c Gray b Bicknell 6
G A Hock c Ward b Bicknell 6
D B O'Connell c Lynch b Bicknell 6
I T Bortham c Stewart b Medleycott 113
P A Wade b Gray 26
R J Rhodes c Lynch b Medleycott 41
S R Lambart not out 21
S M McDermott c Bicknell b Medleycott 2
R D Stamp not out 18
Extras (b 6, lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 18
Total (6 wickets down, 100 overs) 300

SURREY First Innings
R Aikman run out 23
G S Clinton not out 33
A J Stewart not out 7
Extras (b 1, lb 1, w 1, nb 1) 4
Total (1 wicket down, 30.2 overs) 67

FULL OF WICKETS: 1-11, 2-15, 3-22, 4-34, 5-37, 6-57, 7-73, 8-82, 9-84, 10-85, 11-86, 12-87, 13-88, 14-89, 15-90, 16-91, 17-92, 18-93, 19-94, 20-95, 21-96, 22-97, 23-98, 24-99, 25-100, 26-101, 27-102, 28-103, 29-104, 30-105, 31-106, 32-107, 33-108, 34-109, 35-110, 36-111, 37-112, 38-113, 39-114, 40-115, 41-116, 42-117, 43-118, 44-119, 45-120, 46-121, 47-122, 48-123, 49-124, 50-125, 51-126, 52-127, 53-128, 54-129, 55-130, 56-131, 57-132, 58-133, 59-134, 60-135, 61-136, 62-137, 63-138, 64-139, 65-140, 66-141, 67-142, 68-143, 69-144, 70-145, 71-146, 72-147, 73-148, 74-149, 75-150, 76-151, 77-152, 78-153, 79-154, 80-155, 81-156, 82-157, 83-158, 84-159, 85-160, 86-161, 87-162, 88-163, 89-164, 90-165, 91-166, 92-167, 93-168, 94-169, 95-170, 96-171, 97-172, 98-173, 99-174, 100-175, 101-176, 102-177, 103-178, 104-179, 105-180, 106-181, 107-182, 108-183, 109-184, 110-185, 111-186, 112-187, 113-188, 114-189, 115-190, 116-191, 117-192, 118-193, 119-194, 120-195, 121-196, 122-197, 123-198, 124-199, 125-200, 126-201, 127-202, 128-203, 129-204, 130-205, 131-206, 132-207, 133-208, 134-209, 135-210, 136-211, 137-212, 138-213, 139-214, 140-215, 141-216, 142-217, 143-218, 144-219, 145-220, 146-221, 147-222, 148-223, 149-224, 150-225, 151-226, 152-227, 153-228, 154-229, 155-230, 156-231, 157-232, 158-233, 159-234, 160-235, 161-236, 162-237, 163-238, 164-239, 165-240, 166-241, 167-242, 168-243, 169-244, 170-245, 171-246, 172-247, 173-248, 174-249, 175-250, 176-251, 177-252, 178-253, 179-254, 180-255, 181-256, 182-257, 183-258, 184-259, 185-260, 186-261, 187-262, 188-263, 189-264, 190-265, 191-266, 192-267, 193-268, 194-269, 195-270, 196-271, 197-272, 198-273, 199-274, 200-275, 201-276, 202-277, 203-278, 204-279, 205-280, 206-281, 207-282, 208-283, 209-284, 210-285, 211-286, 212-287, 213-288, 214-289, 215-290, 216-291, 217-292, 218-293, 219-294, 220-295, 221-296, 222-297, 223-298, 224-299, 225-300, 226-301, 227-302, 228-303, 229-304, 230-305, 231-306, 232-307, 233-308, 234-309, 235-310, 236-311, 237-312, 238-313, 239-314, 240-315, 241-316, 242-317, 243-318, 244-319, 245-320, 246-321, 247-322, 248-323, 249-324, 250-325, 251-326, 252-327, 253-328, 254-329, 255-330, 256-331, 257-332, 258-333, 259-334, 260-335, 261-336, 262-337, 263-338, 264-339, 265-340, 266-341, 267-342, 268-343, 269-344, 270-345, 271-346, 272-347, 273-348, 274-349, 275-350, 276-351, 277-352, 278-353, 279-354, 280-355, 281-356, 282-357, 283-358, 284-359, 285-360, 286-361, 287-362, 288-363, 289-364, 290-365, 291-366, 292-367, 293-368, 294-369, 295-370, 296-371, 297-372, 298-373, 299-374, 300-375, 301-376, 302-377, 303-378, 304-379, 305-380, 306-381, 307-382, 308-383, 309-384, 310-385, 311-386, 312-387, 313-388, 314-389, 315-390, 316-391, 317-392, 318-393, 319-394, 320-395, 321-396, 322-397, 323-398, 324-399, 325-400, 326-401, 327-402, 328-403, 329-404, 330-405, 331-406, 332-407, 333-408, 334-409, 335-410, 336-411, 337-412, 338-413, 339-414, 340-415, 341-416, 342-417, 343-418, 344-419, 345-420, 346-421, 347-422, 348-423, 349-424, 350-425, 351-426, 352-427, 353-428, 354-429, 355-430, 356-431, 357-432, 358-433, 359-434, 360-435, 361-436, 362-437, 363-438, 364-439, 365-440, 366-441, 367-442, 368-443, 369-444, 370-445, 371-446, 372-447, 373-448, 374-449, 375-450, 376-451, 377-452, 378-453, 379-454, 380-455, 381-456, 382-457, 383-458, 384-459, 385-460, 386-461, 387-462, 388-463, 389-464, 390-465, 391-466, 392-467, 393-468, 394-469, 395-470, 396-471, 397-472, 398-473, 399-474, 400-475, 401-476, 402-477, 403-478, 404-479, 405-480, 406-481, 407-482, 408-483, 409-484, 410-485, 411-486, 412-487, 413-488, 414-489, 415-490, 416-491, 417-492, 418-493, 419-494, 420-495, 421-496, 422-497, 423-498, 424-499, 425-500, 426-501, 427-502, 428-503, 429-504, 430-505, 431-506, 432-507, 433-508, 434-509, 435-510, 436-511, 437-512, 438-513, 439-514, 440-515, 441-516, 442-517, 443-518, 444-519, 445-520, 446-521, 447-522, 448-523, 449-524, 450-525, 451-526, 452-527, 453-528, 454-529, 455-530, 456-531, 457-532, 458-533, 459-534, 460-535, 461-536, 462-537, 463-538, 464-539, 465-540, 466-541, 467-542, 468-543, 469-544, 470-545, 471-546, 472-547, 473-548, 474-549, 475-550, 476-551, 477-552, 478-553, 479-554, 480-555, 481-556, 482-557, 483-558, 484-559, 485-560, 486-561, 487-562, 488-563, 489-564, 490-565, 491-566, 492-567, 493-568, 494-569, 495-570, 496-571, 497-572, 498-573, 499-574, 500-575, 501-576, 502-577, 503-578, 504-579, 505-580, 506-581, 507-582, 508-583, 509-584, 510-585, 511-586, 512-587, 513-588, 514-589, 515-590, 516-591, 517-592, 518-593, 519-594, 520-595, 521-596, 522-597, 523-598, 524-599, 525-600, 526-601, 527-602, 528-603, 529-604, 530-605, 531-606, 532-607, 533-608, 534-609, 535-610, 536-611, 537-612, 538-613, 539-614, 540-615, 541-616, 542-617, 543-618, 544-619, 545-620, 546-621, 547-622, 548-623, 549-624, 550-625, 551-626, 552-627, 553-628, 554-629, 555-630, 556-631, 557-632, 558-633, 559-634, 560-635, 561-636, 562-637, 563-638, 564-639, 565-640, 566-641, 567-642, 568-643, 569-644, 570-645, 571-646, 572-647, 573-648, 574-649, 575-650, 576-651, 577-652, 578-653, 579-654, 580-655, 581-656, 582-657, 583-658, 584-659, 585-660, 586-661, 587-662, 588-663, 589-664, 590-665, 591-666, 592-667, 593-668, 594-669, 595-670, 596-671, 597-672, 598-673, 599-674, 600-675, 601-676, 602-677, 603-678, 604-679, 605-680, 606-681, 607-682, 608-683, 609-684, 610-685, 611-686, 612-687, 613-688, 614-689, 615-690, 616-691, 617-692, 618-693, 619-694, 620-695, 621-696, 622-697, 623-698, 624-699, 625-700, 626-701, 627-702, 628-703, 629-704, 630-705, 631-706, 632-707, 633-708, 634-709, 635-710, 636-711, 637-712, 638-713, 639-714, 640-715, 641-716, 642-717, 643-718, 644-719, 645-720, 646-721, 647-722, 648-723, 649-724, 650-725, 651-726, 652-727, 653-728, 654-729, 655-730, 656-731, 657-732, 658-733, 659-734, 660-735, 661-736, 662-737, 663-738, 664-739, 665-740, 666-741, 667-742, 668-743, 669-744, 670-745, 671-746, 672-747, 673-748, 674-749, 675-750, 676-751, 677-752, 678-753, 679-754, 680-755, 681-756, 682-757, 683-758, 684-759, 685-760, 686-761, 687-762, 688-763, 689-764, 690-765, 691-766, 692-767, 693-768, 694-769, 695-770, 696-771, 697-772, 698-773, 699-774, 700-775, 701-776, 702-777, 703-778, 704-779, 705-780, 706-781, 707-782, 708-783, 709-784, 710-785, 711-786, 712-787, 713-788, 714-789, 715-790, 716-791, 717-792, 718-793, 719-794, 720-795, 721-796, 722-797, 723-798, 724-799, 725-800, 726-801, 727-802, 728-803, 729-804, 730-805, 731-806, 732-807, 733-808, 734-809, 735-810, 736-811, 737-812, 738-813, 739-814, 740-815, 741-816, 742-817, 743-818, 744-819, 745-820, 746-821, 747-822, 748-823, 749-824, 750-825, 751-826, 752-827, 753-828, 754-829, 755-830, 756-831, 757-832, 758-833, 759-834, 760-835, 761-836, 762-837, 763-838, 764-839, 765-840, 766-841, 767-842, 768-843, 769-844, 770-845, 771-846, 772-847, 773-848, 774-849, 775-850, 776-851, 777-852, 778-853, 779-854, 780-855, 781-856, 782-857, 783-858, 784-859, 785-860, 786-861, 787-862, 788-863, 789-864, 790-865, 791-866, 792-867, 793-868, 794-869, 795-870, 796-871, 797-872, 798-873, 799-874, 800-875, 801-876, 802-877, 803-878, 804-879, 805-880, 806-881, 807-882, 808-883, 809-884, 810-885, 811-886, 812-887, 813-888, 814-889, 815-890, 816-891, 817-892, 818-893, 819-894, 820-895, 821-896, 822-897, 823-898, 824-899, 825-900, 826-901, 827-902, 828-903, 829-904, 830-905, 831-906, 832-907, 833-908, 834-909, 835-910, 836-911, 837-912, 838-913, 839-914, 840-915, 841-916, 842-917, 843-918, 844-919, 845-920, 846-921, 847-922, 848-923, 849-924, 850-925, 851-926, 852-927, 853-928, 854-929, 855-930, 856-931, 857-932, 858-933, 859-934, 860-935, 861-936, 862-937, 863-938, 864-939, 865-940, 866-941, 867-942, 868-943, 869-944, 870-945, 871-946, 872-947, 873-948, 874-949, 875-950, 876-951, 877-952, 878-953, 879-954, 880-955, 881-956, 882-957, 883-958, 884-959, 885-960, 886-961, 887-962, 888-963, 889-964, 890-965, 891-966, 892-967, 893-968, 894-969, 895-970, 896-971, 897-972, 898-973, 899-974, 900-975, 901-976, 902-977, 903-978, 904-979, 905-980, 906-981, 907-9

Robson out of decisive game

"There is one way to avoid that," he said, "and that is to get two points. Our destiny is in our own hands and I'll pick a side which gives us a chance of winning." He added, significantly, that it also "must not lose". McMahon



that is the only reason why I should put Strömberg in," the Swedish coach said. "Maybe if we had put him on earlier against Scotland we could have had more chances, but you must remember that he came on with 15 to 20 minutes left against a tired back line."

The top two in each of the six groups will go through to the second round; they will be joined by the four most successful third-placed finishers. The third-place qualifiers will be decided first, on points; second, on goal difference; third, on goals; fourth, by the drawing of lots.

Gary Bowyer played 21 League and cup games for Hereford last season as a non-contract player, but is now expected to sign a professional contract with Clough's Not-

Arguing that the sentence was excessive, Beloff, for Swindon, said the cost to Swindon of demotion was likely to be £3 million. He said that the club was not a voice crying in the wilderness because they were the victims; the Professional Footballers' Association had already issued a statement saying that the penalty was out of proportion and had associated themselves with Swindon.

"If another club approaches him in the meantime, that is something that he and the club

THE
SINGLETON
OF
AUCHROISK



But both his club and the Rugby Football Union said yesterday that he was a

together with the examination of Irish club structure. Much interest surrounded the necessity to spread the influence of

.. .. .